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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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PRC JOURNAL COMMENTS ON 1985 DISARMAMENT TALKS

HK171430 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 pp 15-22

[Article by Bi Yuan [4310 0626]: "The Conference on Disarmament in 1985"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IT IS MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE DIAMETRICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE STAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE DISARMAMENT TALKS FAILED TO ACHIEVE ANY ESSENTIAL PROGRESS IN 1985. THE SIDES PARTICIPATING IN THE TALKS DIFFER IN THEIR VIEWS ON THE EIGHT TOPICS OF THE TALKS, INCLUDING THE BANNING OF NUCLEAR TESTS, THE CESSATION OF THE ARMS RACE, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND THE PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE. AS NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR THE SOVIET UNION HAS SUFFICIENT POLITICAL DESIRE FOR DISARMAMENT AND AS THE PROBLEMS ARE VERY COMPLICATED, IT IS BY NO MEANS EASY FOR MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT TALKS TO ACHIEVE CLEAR AND ESSENTIAL PROGRESS IN A SHORT TIME. PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD ARE WAITING FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO SHOW THEIR SINCERITY AND TAKE ACTUAL MEASURES.

The Conference on Disarmament is the only forum for multilateral disarmament talks in the world. It was established at the proposal of the first UN special disarmament meeting and on the basis of expanding the conferences of the Disarmament Committee. At that time it was called the Disarmament Talks Committee. In 1984 its name was changed to the Conference on Disarmament. Geneva was picked for the site of the conference. The conference is participated in by 40 countries, of which 5 are nuclear countries. Its duty is to carry out multilateral disarmament talks.

All the members of the conference participate in the talks on equal footing. The member countries preside over the conference by taking monthly turns according to the alphabetic order of their names. The conference does its work according to the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation. Any of its decisions must be approved by each and every one of its members.

The conference is a disarmament talks organization independent of the United Nations, but it is closely related to the United Nations. The UN secretary general consults with the conference and then assigns his personal representative as secretary general of the conference, who helps the conference and its chairman to arrange the affairs and schedule of the conference. The

conference delivers a report to the United Nations every year, which provides all necessary services and funds for the conference.

The first session of the conference was held in January 1979. Since February 1980, China has formally participated in the conference's work. The members of the conference have formed four parties, or three groups and one party, namely, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group (also called the group of socialist countries), the group of Western countries, the group of 21 countries (consisting of nonaligned countries and neutral countries), and China.

Talks in 1985

The year 1985 was the seventh year since the Conference on Disarmament began its work. During the previous 6 years, the items that were included on the agenda of the conference were prohibition of nuclear testing; the cessation of the nuclear arms race; nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear wars, including all relevant topics; chemical weapons; prevention of an outer space arms race; an effective international agreement to guarantee that nuclear weapons are not used against or to threaten nonnuclear countries; new large-scale destructive weapons; new large-scale weapons systems; radioactive weapons; and comprehensive disarmament schemes. However, no disarmament agreement has been reached. In 1985, talks were continued on drawing up a convention on banning chemical weapons, parts of the convention on banning radioactive weapons, and draft comprehensive disarmament schemes, but no great progress was made. Only general discussion was carried out on the issue of preventing an outer space arms race. No essential work was done about an effective international agreement on refraining from the use of nuclear weapons against or to threaten nonnuclear countries. As for the three items concerning the nuclear issue, as the special committees for these were not set up, we cannot even begin to talk about negotiation on these items. Therefore, during 1985, no essential progress was made in the talks.

Opposite Stand

The major reasons why, as in preceding years, no essential progress was achieved in 1985 in the talks are that the stands of the United States and the Soviet Union are diametrically different and that there are various differences between various parties to the conference. I will present below a brief account of the various parties' stands on various disarmament issues.

PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR TESTS. The differences between the various parties are mainly shown in the following issues:

1. The position and role of the prohibition on nuclear testing in nuclear disarmament: The United States stresses that an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing will not help reduce nuclear weapons, declaring that reaching an agreement on all-round prohibition of nuclear tests is one of the United States' "long-term goals," but for the time being, nuclear weapons first have to be reduced, otherwise it will be "putting the cart before the horse." Britain maintains the same stand as the United States. France is

of the view that the all-round prohibition of nuclear tests has to be part of the process of nuclear disarmament, and that first the United States and the Soviet Union, who have the largest nuclear arsenals and have carried out the largest number of nuclear tests, should entirely stop the tests. Until the two countries do so, France will not take part in the talks on the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The group of 21 countries is of the view that a convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear tests will be conducive to putting an end to the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. The prohibition on nuclear testing must be the basic target and most urgent task in the field of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union says that it holds the same view as the group of 21.

2. The issue of verification: Verification is a critical issue for establishing a convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The United States and its allies insist that there must be adequate stipulations on verification in the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. They say that current seismic detection technology can not yet effectively supervise the countries concerned in observing the convention on all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. Over the past few years, despite the tremendously great progress in the development of seismic detection technology, the world seismologic surveillance network is not yet able to detect and identify low-yield nuclear explosion, a nuclear explosion that is carried out in an environment that gives a weak earthquake signal (such as earth cavities), or a nuclear explosion that is conducted after a major earthquake. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to improve verification capacity and fully discuss all the problems concerning verifying the observance of the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. They say that if the problems related to verification are not solved, it will be impossible for them to consider signing a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. What is necessary now is not to sign a new convention, but to ensure the observance of the convention already signed. Signing a convention without the guarantee of effective verification will be even worse than having no such convention. The group of 21 holds that the current verification means are adequate to guarantee that the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear tests is observed and that spreading the view that the current verification means cannot effectively supervise the implementation of the convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing is merely aimed at providing an excuse to continue to develop and improve nuclear weapons. What we lack at present is not effective verification means, but the political desire to finalize a convention. The group is of the opinion that no matter what differences there are on the problems related to verification, there is no reason to delay concluding a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear testing. The Soviet Union and its allies agree with the viewpoint of the group of 21.

3. The issue of prohibiting the peaceful exploitation of nuclear testing: The Soviet Union and its allies hold that it is only necessary to solve the problems related to prohibiting nuclear testing and to sign a convention on this. India and other countries support this stand. The United States and its allies believe that it is necessary to prohibit not only tests of nuclear weapons, but also nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. Their reason is that

there has not as yet been verification means that can distinguish between nuclear explosions for peaceful and military purposes.

4. The problem related to the scope of the power of the special committee: The United States and some of its allies hold the view that this committee's power is to investigate and examine the concrete problems related to the convention on the prohibition of nuclear tests, including those related to the scope of prohibition and the verification and observance of the convention. The group of 21 and the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group are of the view that the task of the special committee is to conduct talks on signing a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

At the spring session of the conference, the Chinese delegation declared: In the past, China did not participate in any subsidiary organization concerning the prohibition of nuclear tests, but it does not oppose the establishment of such a subsidiary organization. If such a subsidiary organization was established that year, China was willing to reconsider its stand. The Chinese expressed the view that they would take part in the discussion concerning the all-round prohibition of nuclear tests.

During the summer session, the Soviet Union announced that from 6 August 1985 to 1 January 1986, it would unilaterally cease any nuclear tests and asked the United States to respond to this. The United States said that suspending nuclear tests under the circumstances whereby there was not effective verification means would not facilitate restricting the continuous increase in nuclear weapons, but would only make the international situation even more unstable. Moreover, over the past few months, the Soviet Union had increased its nuclear testing and thus put itself in the favorable position of being able to dispense with nuclear testing for a time, whereas for the United States, stopping nuclear testing at that time was not in its national interests. The United States time and again asked the Soviet Union to send specialists to visit its underground nuclear test sites and bring the equipment they thought necessary to directly measure the yield of the nuclear explosion. The Soviet Union rejected the United States' invitations, saying that the problem at that time was to stop nuclear tests rather than to issue invitations to see how nuclear explosions are carried out. In regard to the Soviet announcement on suspension of its nuclear testing, the response of the group of 21 countries varied. Some said that it was welcome, but others doubted their intention.

STOPPING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND CARRYING OUT NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. The issue of nuclear disarmament is a priority topic for the Conference on Disarmament, but so far no special subsidiary organization for this has been established. The group of 21 holds the view that the nuclear arms race threatens the security of all countries, and aggravates international tension and the danger of a nuclear war; therefore, it is necessary to take constructive actions to end the nuclear arms race. The group has proposed that the Conference on Disarmament--the only forum for multilateral talks--should perform its functions, carry out talks on stopping the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, and set up a special committee for this purpose. The

Soviet Union and its allies say that the Conference on Disarmament, in which all the five nuclear states participated, is a proper forum for the talks to eliminate the nuclear threat, and that a special subsidiary organization must be set up for the talks in this sphere. In 1984, the United States and its allies held that under the new circumstances in which the United States and the Soviet Union had stopped their bilateral nuclear talks, it was impossible for the 40-country Conference on Disarmament to score any essential achievement in its talks on disarmament measures. Therefore, they did not agree to the establishment of a special committee. In March 1985, the United States and the Soviet Union began their talks on nuclear and outer space weapons. At that time, the United States and its allies said that as the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union were in progress, the talks on the issue of nuclear disarmament by the multilateral conference would overlap the bilateral talks; therefore the establishment of a special committee at that time was incompatible with the needs and therefore unnecessary. They also said that the bilateral talks were the best method to seek progress in controlling and reducing nuclear weapons. On these grounds, they continued to be against the establishment of the special committee. As the conference was not able to overcome the differences between various parties, the special committee has not been set up.

As for the way to realize nuclear disarmament, there are also great differences among various parties. The group of 21 supports the "Delhi declaration" issued by the heads of the six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania--on 28 January 1985 and upholds an all-round cessation of testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery equipment, which has to be closely followed by a quick and sharp reduction of nuclear forces and a thorough elimination of nuclear weapons in order to achieve the goal of all-round and complete disarmament. The Soviet Union and its allies put forth the view that nuclear disarmament has to be carried out by stages according to the principle of equality and equal safety, that is, has to start with a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and then thoroughly eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons, and that freezing the quantities and quality of nuclear weapons is the most effective measure for nuclear disarmament, a measure that is relatively easy to carry out and which can be regarded as the starting point of nuclear disarmament. The United States and its allies, however, stress that it is not possible to verify a freeze of nuclear weapons and that this only harms the efforts of disarmament. The effective way to achieve nuclear disarmament, as they propose, is carrying out a sharp and verifiable reduction of nuclear weapons, combining a reduction of nuclear weapons with one of regular arms, and performing the duties stipulated by the "UN Charter" in order to improve international stability and security.

At the conference, the Chinese delegation reiterated its consistent stand that China advocates thorough prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons. However, it is impossible to attain this goal in a short time. As a practical step, China holds that the United States and the Soviet Union must take the lead by stopping their testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and reducing their existing nuclear arsenals on a large scale. China holds that a subsidiary organization related to the nuclear

issue must be established as soon as possible and substantive talks begun. It holds that the multilateral disarmament talks and the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are not in conflict, but instead supplement each other. The disarmament issue bears on the interests of the people all over the world; therefore all countries, large or small, nuclear or nonnuclear, are entitled to take part in the discussions on an equal footing. If the multilateral talks are carried out satisfactorily, then they will be beneficial to the bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

THE ISSUE OF PREVENTING A NUCLEAR WAR AND OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS. Concerning the issue of preventing a nuclear war, the viewpoints of various sides differ sharply. The group of 21 is of the opinion that a nuclear war is the greatest danger that the world faces. It does not agree with the Western group's view which gives equal importance to conventional war and nuclear war. The group proposes that the fundamental way to eliminate nuclear war is to eliminate nuclear weapons and achieve nuclear disarmament. Before this is achieved, in order to prevent nuclear war, we should ban the practice of using nuclear weapons or using them to threaten other countries. All nuclear countries must first pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and nuclear weapons must be immediately frozen--first the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union must be frozen, and 5 years later, those of the other nuclear countries must be frozen. Some countries in the group have sternly criticized the United States and the Soviet Union, which regard nuclear weapons as the pillars of their national security policies and which thus threaten the survival of the human race. The group opposes the nuclear deterrent theory and regards it as a theory that urges the two major military alliances to confront each other for a long time, that causes various countries to be antagonistic forever, that causes the human race to live in terror, and that aggravates the danger of a nuclear war. The group also holds that the issue of preventing a nuclear war is extremely important and must not just be dealt with by the United States and the Soviet Union, but must be dealt with by other countries. Therefore, the Conference on Disarmament is an ideal means of handling this issue. The Soviet Union and its allies hold that in order to prevent a nuclear war, all nuclear countries must unconditionally pledge that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and promise that under no circumstances will they use nuclear weapons against the countries in which nuclear weapons are not deployed; that in handling internal relations, the use of arms is banned; that all nuclear countries must freeze the quantity and quality of their nuclear arsenals under the condition of proper verification; that the Soviet Union will be the first to take this step on the condition that other nuclear countries follow its example; that proper measures be adopted to establish mutual trust, prevent unexpected or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, and avoid sudden attacks; that a convention on an all-round prohibition of nuclear weapons be concluded as soon as possible, and before it is concluded, all nuclear countries declare that they will temporarily stop all nuclear testing; that further proliferation of nuclear weapons be prevented; and that a particularly important task is to prevent the arms race from being extended into outer space. They are of the opinion that in view of the serious consequences of a nuclear war, which might destroy human civilization and all life on the globe, preventing

conventional war cannot be mentioned in the same breath as preventing a nuclear war. The Soviet Union stresses that military-strategic balance is a reliable guarantee for peace and that this balance has to be maintained at an increasingly lower level on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and through appropriate disarmament measures. The United States and its allies hold that in order to prevent a nuclear war, all countries must strictly observe the "UN Charter," refrain from using arms or threatening to use arms, respect other countries' political independence and territorial integrity, and solve all international disputes by peaceful means; that a sharp and verifiable reduction of nuclear weapons must be carried out; that efforts must be made to ensure that there is no proliferation of nuclear arms; and that measures such as making military activities public and exchanging military information must be adopted to establish mutual trust and thus prevent sudden attacks and reduce the possibility of using nuclear weapons by accident. They put forth the views that preventing nuclear wars must not be handled separately from preventing other types of war, including conventional war, which is not only extremely destructive but might be upgraded and turned into a nuclear war; that they disagree with the proposal of declaring that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and that they will ban the use of nuclear weapons, because this cannot be verified and therefore cannot prevent nuclear war; and that they disagree with the proposal of freezing nuclear weapons, because this maintains the strategic imbalance which has remained unchanged for a long time and thus is detrimental to concluding an agreement on balanced and verifiable nuclear disarmament. They hold that safeguarding peace and security depends on a balance of nuclear and regular military strength. The United States stresses that the implementation of its "Strategic Defense Initiative" reduces the danger of a nuclear war. They persist in believing in their theory of nuclear deterrence and allege that under the current situation, the "nuclear factor" is a basic factor necessary for continuing to safeguard peace and security and that their nuclear arms have only one function: the function of preventing war and safeguarding peace and security through the deterrent strategy. Together with arms control and disarmament, deterrence and defense constitute an inseparable set of measures for safeguarding peace and security.

At the summer conference, the Chinese delegation reiterated China's consistent stand on the issue of preventing a nuclear war. China has great concern for and has paid close attention to the danger of nuclear war. China is of the opinion that in order to prevent nuclear war, it is imperative to first eliminate the hotbeds that might produce clashes and cause wars. The tension in the situation is mainly caused by the global scramble for hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union. Those two countries must strictly observe the tenets and principles of the "UN Charter" in handling the relations between them and among them and other countries. In order to reduce and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, it is necessary to start by eliminating nuclear weapons--the means by which such a war is carried out. China has always held that comprehensively banning and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons is a fundamental way to prevent a nuclear war. Before nuclear weapons are thoroughly eliminated, in order to prevent a nuclear war, all countries, in particular the United States and the Soviet Union, must undertake the responsibility of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and

unconditionally refraining from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries. On this basis, efforts can be made to conclude an international convention on banning the use of nuclear weapons, with the participation of all nuclear countries. While giving priority to considering nuclear disarmament, conventional disarmament must not be overlooked. A conventional war contains the danger of being upgraded and turned into a nuclear war. Conventional disarmament must be carried out simultaneously with nuclear disarmament, and the two can promote each other.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS. Since 1980, the Conference on Disarmament has each year established a subsidiary organization to carry out talks on drawing up a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Now the talks have entered the stage of drafting the convention, and the basic structure of the convention has already taken shape. However, the various parties have relatively great differences concerning the scope of prohibition, the definition of chemical weapons, announcements about chemical weapons production facilities, elimination of chemical weapons, verification, and organization and procedures of the body overseeing the convention. At the same time, at the summer session, the United States and the Soviet Union argued with and denounced each other because of U.S. Congress approval of the allocation of funds for the production of binary chemical weapons. This has cast a shadow over the talks. Many countries were very indignant at that. Brazil criticized the United States and the Soviet Union, saying that they regard propaganda as more important than concluding an agreement and that they have turned the talks on chemical weapons into a victim of the confrontation between the superpowers.

As the chemical weapons race has not yet been curbed, China holds that the Conference on Disarmament must fulfill the task of holding talks at an early date and conclude a convention on an all-round prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons. Before the convention is concluded, all countries that have the capacity to produce chemical weapons must stop testing, producing, transferring, or deploying chemical weapons and earnestly pledge to refrain from using these weapons.

PREVENTION OF AN OUTER SPACE ARMS RACE. The various parties differ radically on a series of major issues:

1. The cause of the outer space arms race: Many countries of the group of 21 are of the opinion that the outer space arms race was launched by the United States and the Soviet Union and that the outer space arms race will result in undermining the existing laws and documents concerning control over outer space arms and other arms; lead to vertical and horizontal development of the arms race; aggravate the military imbalance between the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies as one party, and the nonaligned and neutral countries as another; and harm the security of the nonaligned and neutral countries and world peace. The Soviet Union and its allies stress that the threat of the expansion of the arms race to outer space comes from the United States' "Strategic Defense Initiative" and denounce it as a plan that is not strictly research but is aimed at developing and deploying offensive weapons in outer space. The United States defends itself by saying that

the plan is nonnuclear and defensive, that it does not threaten anyone, and that it conforms to all existing international treaties. The United States has denounced the Soviet Union, saying that for many years the Soviet Union has been carrying out research into strategic defense technology and has thus acquired outer space combat capability.

2. Assessment of the existing laws and documents concerning outer space and the question of whether it is necessary to sign a new treaty: Most countries hold the view that the existing laws and documents have some defects and ambiguities and are inadequate for stopping the outer space arms race. For example, the existing laws and documents do not ban the research, manufacture, and deployment in outer space of small-scale destructive weapons; therefore, it is necessary to sign a new treaty. The United States and Britain are of the view that there has long been a traditional law and an outer space law that can be used to prevent an outer space arms race, that these laws are far more perfect than any system of laws that control arms on the globe, and that observing these laws will ensure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes. What they actually mean is that there is no need to sign a new treaty now.

3. Tasks for the special committee: Some Western countries are of the opinion that the special committee must first clarify certain ambiguities in the existing system of laws, including the question of what outer space activities are allowed and what are banned, and what is ambiguous or not covered by the existing system of laws; that the committee has to interpret some basic terms such as "peaceful purposes," "militarization," and "large-scale destructive weapons"; that it has to decide whether the protection that the existing system of laws provides to the satellites that contribute to stability and that supervise the implementation of disarmament agreements need to be maintained or strengthened. The Soviet Union and Eastern European countries group is of the opinion that only in the process of formulating a new agreement can the ambiguities in the existing system of laws be overcome or clarified; that bypassing the formulation of a new agreement in discussing these problems will only distract people's attention from the formulation of a new agreement; that a priority task is to begin talks immediately in order to conclude an agreement solely on preventing an outer space arms race or a comprehensive agreement including terms about the prevention of an outer space arms race.

4. As for the principles on examining and discussing the measures to prevent an outer space arms race, the group of Western countries has put forth three principles: The measures must be equally applicable to all countries; they must be verifiable; and they must improve stability and security. Some countries of the group of 21 have criticized the above principles, saying that these principles reflect the narrow concept on security of the two mutually antagonistic military blocs and are a constituent part of their strategic thoughts and theories. These countries are of the view that it is necessary to examine and discuss the measures to prevent an outer space arms race in a balanced sense and to take into full consideration the interests of the nonaligned and neutral countries. The Soviet Union and its allies have expressed the view that their stand concerning the prevention of an outer space arms

race takes into consideration the interests of all countries and their peoples and therefore has nothing in common with a "narrow concept on security." They have also raised an objection to the view of Western countries which regard verification as a basic principle, and hold that too great an emphasis on verification will create difficulties in the talks on the formulation of a new agreement.

China has expressed its serious concern about the practice of the United States and the Soviet Union of extending their scramble for hegemony from land, sea, and sky to outer space, and holds that the United States and the Soviet Union must immediately stop any form of outer space arms race, that all the countries that have the capacity refrain from developing, testing, or deploying outer space weapons, and that an international treaty be concluded as soon as possible on thoroughly prohibiting and destroying outer space weapons.

There were confrontations and struggles between the United States and the Soviet Union throughout the conference sessions in 1985, but the issue of outer space weapons was the focus of their disputes. One of them was bent on carrying out its "Strategic Defense Initiative," while the other tried hard to eliminate that plan. As the Moroccan representative pointed out: The conference became a site for the disputes of those two countries. Judging by the fierce struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union during the initial discussions during the summer session, the task of the prevention of an outer space arms race will be extremely arduous.

AN EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT GUARANTEEING THAT NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE NOT USED AGAINST OR TO THREATEN NONNUCLEAR COUNTRIES (ALSO CALLED A "NEGATIVE SECURITY GUARANTEE"). The various parties mainly show their differences in the following:

1. The scope of the security guarantee: The United States and Britain are of the opinion that the security guarantee on refraining from using nuclear weapons only need be provided for the nonnuclear countries who are parties to the "Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons" or who have undertaken similar international commitments to refrain from seeking to obtain facilities for nuclear testing (such as the countries who are parties to the "Latin American Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons"), with the exception of those countries allied with nuclear countries or which have joined nuclear countries in attacking the United States, Britain, or their allies. France holds that the security guarantee only need be provided to the nonnuclear countries who are part of the nonnuclear zones. The Soviet Union holds that the security guarantee of refraining from using nuclear weapons or threatening to use nuclear weapons only need be provided to those who do not produce, obtain, or deploy nuclear weapons on their territories. The group of 21 countries holds the view that the guarantee of refraining from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons must be provided to nonnuclear countries unconditionally. Pakistan put forward a transitional measure that at the beginning, a negative security guarantee be provided to the nonnuclear countries who are not members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as the nonnuclear weapons countries who are members of those two blocs already enjoy a positive

security guarantee--the nuclear protection provided by the nuclear countries with whom they are aligned. However, if any of these countries is interested in a negative security guarantee, it could acquire the right to enjoy the negative security guarantee by withdrawing from the alliance.

2. In regard to the issue of using nuclear weapons in the name of exercising one's right of self-defense, the three Western nuclear countries express the view that when they conduct self-defense alone or collectively in accordance with the "UN Charter," all countries have the right to use the means that they think are most appropriate, whether nuclear or conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has criticized the three Western nuclear countries for citing the "UN Charter" to defend their stand on being the first to use nuclear weapons. The group of 21 countries is of the opinion that when a nuclear country suffers a military attack from a nonnuclear country, it should not cite clauses in the "UN Charter" on the right of self-defense to justify the use of nuclear weapons, because a nuclear war endangers the survival of the human race.

3. The issue concerning the relationship between the promise of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and the negative security guarantee: Since the Soviet Union promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in 1982, it has proposed that the relationship between the promise of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and the negative security guarantee must be examined and discussed. It has put forth the view that the promise by all nuclear countries of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons guarantees the security of nonnuclear countries. The promise by all nuclear countries of refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons is tantamount to a clear guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used against nonnuclear countries. The three Western nuclear countries are of the opinion that refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons does not constitute an effective and reliable guarantee for the security of nonnuclear countries. This promise might be doubted by people at any time because of the actions of one of the nuclear countries. Moreover, promising to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons is solely a matter for nuclear countries and has nothing to do with the issue of guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear countries. Furthermore, there are already terms on refraining from resorting to arms in the "UN Charter." The three Western nuclear countries have refused to promise to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

4. The basic contents of the "common scheme" concerning the international document on a security guarantee: Many countries think that it is urgently necessary to reach an agreement on the "common scheme" concerning the international legal document on a security guarantee. The Soviet Union holds that the "common scheme" must be based on refraining from using or being the first to use nuclear weapons. The three Western nuclear countries are of the opinion that the "common scheme" must contain two things--the position of nonnuclear countries and the stipulation on refraining from attacks. The group of 21 countries holds that the "common scheme" must first meet the desires of nonnuclear countries and facilitate improving their security. Therefore, the "common scheme" must provide an unconditional guarantee like that made by

China, namely, at all times and under all conditions, a nuclear country must refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons and from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against any nonnuclear country or area.

NEW LARGE-SCALE DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS, NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS FOR THESE, AND RADIOACTIVE WEAPONS. Since its founding, the Conference on Disarmament has examined and discussed the issue concerning new large-scale destructive weapons and their corresponding weapons systems every year. Until the middle of the 1985 summer session, the Soviet Union and its allies had stressed the necessity of concluding a convention on an all-round prohibition of research into and production of new large-scale destructive weapons and their weapons systems, and held that it would be even more difficult to destroy these weapons after they have been deployed than to prohibit the development and manufacture of them while they are in the research or experimental stage. The United States and its allies held that since the existing categories of large-scale destructive weapons were classified as nuclear weapons, lethal chemical weapons, biological weapons, and radioactive weapons in 1948, no other new large-scale destructive weapons had ever been defined. They stressed that the emergence of such weapons was not imminent; therefore, it was not necessary to take any new actions except the frequent holding of informal meetings to examine and discuss the issue. In the middle of the 1985 summer session, the Soviet Union made a compromise and withdrew its proposal on concluding a convention on the prohibition on the development and manufacture of new large-scale destructive weapons, but proposed that by unilateral or joint statements, all member-countries of the Conference on Disarmament promise that after any new large-scale destructive weapon is defined, they immediately begin talks on the issue of prohibiting it and at the same time suspend their actual research into and development of it. In addition, the Soviet Union also proposed that a group of qualified specialists be established to define new large-scale destructive weapons. Both proposals were rejected by the group of Western countries. All the parties agreed to continue to examine and discuss the issue.

Examination and discussion of radioactive weapons has always been carried out since the founding of the Conference on Disarmament. During the 1980 spring session, a special subsidiary organization was set up and began to hold talks to draw up a convention on prohibiting research into, production, storage, and use of radioactive weapons. Although during the process of the talks the various parties reached identical views on certain issues, so far they still differ on quite a few issues, such as the issue of prohibiting "traditional" radioactive weapons and that of the relationship between this and the prohibition on attacking nuclear facilities, for a raid on nuclear facilities may give rise to serious radioactive destruction and casualties. For example, a raid on a civilian nuclear reactor may cause the potential for deaths from radiation and injuries many times greater than the maximal effect of the explosion of a medium-yield nuclear weapon. That is why the issue of prohibiting attacks on nuclear facilities has been put forth. At the request of many countries, the Conference on Disarmament has decided that while discussing the prohibition of traditional radioactive weapons, the question of prohibiting the attack on nuclear facilities should also be discussed. However, various countries differ in their views concerning the "relationship"

between the two issues. In other words, they differ in their views concerning the question of whether these issues must be discussed together or separately. The Soviet Union, the United States, and some of their allies hold that these two issues must be discussed separately, but the group of 21 countries holds that these two issues must be merged and handled as one issue. China supports the latter view. At the 1985 summer session, the special committee accepted the chairman's proposal that the two issues must be merged as one and examined and discussed simultaneously by the special committee, but this did not affect the original stand of various countries. In addition, there are also differences concerning the scope of nuclear facilities on which attacks are to be banned and the standards on the protection of nuclear facilities.

COMPREHENSIVE DISARMAMENT SCHEME. This work has already entered the stage of drafting the actual terms of the scheme. Over the past few years, as the various countries, mainly the United States and the Soviet Union, all hold their own views concerning the prohibition of nuclear tests, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war, the prevention of an outer space arms race, verification, and other issues, the talks on this topic have not achieved any substantial progress.

The multilateral disarmament talks have already been carried out for 7 years, but very little progress has been made. The crux of the problem is that both the United States and the Soviet Union, the two countries who have large nuclear, chemical, and conventional arsenals and who are developing outer space weapons and other large-scale destructive weapons, lack the political desire to conclude a disarmament agreement. Neither is willing to take any actual step toward disarmament. This is because both of them regard their military strength as an important means to scramble for world hegemony. They are suspicious of and do not trust each other. The Soviet Union does not believe that the United States' so-called "star wars" plan is a "research" plan of a "defensive nature," nor does the United States believe that the Soviet Union will keep its promise to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States doubts the Soviet Union's sincerity in suspending its nuclear tests, while the Soviet Union suspects that the United States is laying a trap by inviting it to view U.S. underground nuclear tests. The Soviet Union thinks that the United States insists on adequate verification in order to harm its interests and encroach on its sovereignty, while the United States thinks that by refusing adequate verification, the Soviet Union wants to have some leeway for violating the treaty later. The suspicion and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union are deep-rooted and have now become obstacles to reaching an agreement.

Future Prospects

The development of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union seriously threatens world peace and the security of various countries. The people in the world urgently demand detente and disarmament and hope that the Conference on Disarmament will contribute toward promoting the development of detente and achieving disarmament. In order to live up to the desire of world people, at the Conference on Disarmament, it is necessary for Third

World countries and other medium and small countries to make joint efforts, and for the two largest military powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to earnestly undertake their special responsibilities. Third World countries and other medium and small countries have conscientiously advocated detente and disarmament and made valuable contributions to the multilateral disarmament talks. China has not only taken part in the talks with a positive and cooperative spirit, but also announced in June 1985 that it would reduce its troop strength by 1 million in 2 years. By so doing, it once more set an example in carrying out disarmament. The problem now is whether the United States and the Soviet Union are willing to give up their policies of seeking military superiority and scrambling for spheres of influence, to remove their mutual suspicion and distrust, to have the political desire to carry out disarmament, and to take earnest measures to do so. In November 1985, the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union held their first meeting after 6 years of suspension. Although the meeting failed to reach any actual agreement on disarmament, to a certain extent it was conducive to easing the tension in their relations and creating a favorable political atmosphere for disarmament. At present, the multilateral disarmament talks are faced with two prospects: The first is to continue as it did in the past, to achieve little progress and to fail to reach any concrete agreement, and the second is to make some progress. The first prospect is what world people do not hope for and are making great efforts to avoid. The second is what they want to attain. However, as the United States and the Soviet Union diametrically differ in their stands, the gap between them is very wide and the problems are very complicated. Therefore, it is by no means easy to make clear and essential progress and conclude a disarmament agreement in a short time. The path that leads to disarmament will be long and thorny. Stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament are the common demand of the people throughout the world and conform to the interests of the people of the United States and the Soviet Union. The people all over the world are waiting for the United States and the Soviet Union to be sincere and actually do something toward this end.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

CROWN PRINCE, PRINCESS MAY VISIT--Tokyo, March 8 KYODO--China has indirectly asked for Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko to make a friendship visit, government sources said. Chinese Government officials and influential nongovernment figures have informally asked Japan on various occasions if Tokyo could send the 52-year-old heir to the throne and his wife on a friendship mission to China, the sources said. The sources said, however, Japan has received no official invitation or inquiry on the matter from China. Japanese newspaper reports said earlier this week that China has invited the crown prince and princess to visit China on behalf of Emperior Hirohito. China's Foreign Ministry on Wednesday declined comment on the reports, urging reporters to ask the Japanese Government about it. A high-level Japanese diplomat said Saturday China is looking forward to a Japanese royal visit. The Foreign Ministry will consult with the imperial palace about it, he said. The crown prince and princess are scheduled to visit the United States in late May. South Korea has also called for a Japanese royal visit. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/200

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW090726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel issued recently a statement expressing support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in seeking a lasting and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

According to an information bulletin issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Laurel, who is also the vice-president and the prime minister of the Philippines, issued the statement on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as chairman of its standing committee.

Laurel said in his statement that the CGDK recently reaffirmed its readiness to enter into direct negotiation with Vietnam to discuss the basic elements of a just and last settlement of the Kampuchean problem. However, it stressed the importance of national reconciliation of the Kampuchean people, free from external interference, as an essential element of such a settlement.

Laurel said the ASEAN member states welcomed the 8 February statement of the CGDK mentioned above. The ASEAN member states fully shared the views of the CGDK that these elements are essential for a just and durable solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"The ASEAN member states once again reaffirm their support to the CGDK, the legitimate government of Kampuchea as recognized by the UN. The ASEAN member states sincerely hope that Vietnam will respond positively to the CGDK's proposals," the statement said.

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CSO: 4000/197

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CPV ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE POPULAR IMAGE

OW151201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese Communist Party is trying to improve its image among common people as secretariat of the party Central Committee today called on all party members to "seek unity of thinking" and "strengthen the organization" of the party.

In a directive carried in today's NHAN DAN, official organ of the VCP, the secretariat demanded that all party members and officials at different levels participate in this "political campaign" in the first half of this year.

This move, according to the directive, is designed to help the party "comprehensively reassess" its officials in preparation for the party's Sixth National Congress at which a new party Central Committee will be elected.

An editorial of NHAN DAN said the campaign will be launched with stress on checking up [on] how officials follow the party's line.

It criticised quite some party officials for "lacking enthusiasm" for the cause of the party, "laziness," "degeneration," "accepting bribery" and "bullying the masses."

However, diplomatic sources here believe that the campaign is one of the "emergency measures" Hanoi takes to cope with social and economic problems and difficulties.

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CSO: 4000/197

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COALITION LEADERS AGREE ON POLITICAL SOLUTION

HK171214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 17 Mar 86

[By Pierre Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (AFP)--All three groups in the Cambodian resistance coalition proposed for the first time Monday a political solution to the Cambodian crisis, involving a two-stage Vietnamese withdrawal and a four-party government.

The government would be headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads the coalition, and include representatives of the other two resistance factions and the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin, the resistance leaders announced after a meeting here today.

The new proposal were agreed upon at the meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) leader Son Sann and the leader of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan.

A copy of the agreement signed by the three leaders said the coalition would be willing to negotiate with Hanoi for a two-stage withdrawal of an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, as a prelude to a ceasefire and talks on a four-party government.

Prince Sihanouk had made similar proposals on several occasions, but it is the first time that all three coalition members, who form a UN-recognised Cambodian government, have said they were prepared to take part in a four-party government including Mr Heng Samrin and his supporters, observers said here.

The agreement implied Beijing approval, analysts said, as China, the chief supplier of arms to the Khmer Rouge, the largest of the resistance groups, had previously been opposed to negotiations between the Coalition and Hanoi.

However, Beijing had indicated that it would be willing to start negotiations for normalising relations with Vietnam if Hanoi agreed to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Vietnam has hitherto refused all proposals for negotiations for a political settlement in Cambodia, whether put forward by Prince Sihanouk, the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, grouping Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia), or other states.

The release of the text of the agreement in Beijing was seen by political analysts here as a move to demonstrate to the international community the unity of the Coalition.

Prince Sihanouk has said in the past that the leaders of the three factions heartily disliked each other, and there have been reports of clashes between Khmer Rouge forces and Prince Sihanouk's men.

The Coalition leaders decided in Beijing Monday to form a military coordination committee to improve cooperation in the field.

Under the proposals for a political settlement, after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the formation of a four-party government headed by Prince Sihanouk, elections would be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Such a political solution would enable Cambodia to become a peaceful non-aligned country, with UN observers remaining for two to three years to safeguard its neutrality, the document added.

Cambodia would also sign a treaty of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence with Vietnam.

At today's meeting here, the Coalition leaders charged that Vietnamese troops had "intensified their chemical and biological warfare" in a new dry season offensive which began at the end of last year.

The Cambodian resistance, which has been fighting the Heng Samrin government installed by Hanoi in 1979, has stepped up its guerrilla campaign in the Cambodian interior in the past month.

The Khmer Rouge claimed to have killed or wounded hundreds of Vietnamese troops in attacks a few dozen kilometers (miles) from the capital in the past few days.

The Coalition leaders warned today that they would continue the fight until Vietnam accepted their offer of negotiations for a political solution.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN, PARTY TOUR NILE RIVER

OW210446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 20 Mar 86

[By reporter Zhu Ronggen]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--President Li Xiannian and his party this evening rode the pleasure boat "Pharaoh" down the world famous Nile.

When President Li arrived at the pier with Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, young Egyptian men and women wearing ancient costumes blew military bugles and scattered rose petals on the distinguished Chinese guests as a sign of good fortune and happiness.

At 1910 the pleasure boat "Pharaoh" sailed smoothly northward. The Nile, the largest river in Africa, was particularly calm and beautiful at night. House lights on both sides of the river were reflected on the water's surface like many stars. The distinguished Chinese guests enjoyed and praised the beauty of the Nile at night.

The Nile Delta and the Huang He Valley are the cradles of ancient civilization of Egypt and China respectively, who had numerous friendly exchanges.

This evening, Egyptian artists played Egyptian folk music and sang folk songs for the distinguished Chinese guests.

The Egyptian Government gave a banquet in the name of President Mubarak in honor of President Li Xiannian and all members of his party.

This afternoon, President Li Xiannian and his wife, Lin Jiamei, visited the ancient (Salatin) Castle and a hospital for women and children.

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CSO: 4005/528

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA REPORTS LATIN AMERICA OPPOSITION TO U.S. POLICY

OW202059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA)--Latin American leaders and politicians have voiced their opposition to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to provide $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan "Contra" anti-government forces.

Pimenta Da Veiga, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party in the Chamber of Deputies, Wednesday sent a telegram to Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, to correspond with Congress' discussion of the proposal.

Criticizing U.S. interference in Nicaraguan affairs, Da Veiga said in the telegram that as a ruling and the largest party in Brazil, his party will persistently support the Contadora Group's mediation efforts to peacefully overcome the Central American crisis through negotiations.

He pointed out that if the U.S. Congress approves the aid it will only serve to aggravate Central American problems.

Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, that any military resolution would reverse the process for settling the regional issues and make it impossible for the Nicaraguan people to choose their own alternatives.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez expressed his disagreement with the U.S. Contra aid plan, and said the Reagan administration should instead help Central American people to improve their social and economic conditions.

Jose Figueres Ferrer, chairman of the Costa Rican Ruling National Liberation Party, issued a statement denouncing the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. He appealed to Latin American countries to take joint action against external interference in their civil affairs.

Edilberto Moreno, Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), issued a call on behalf of the Contadora Group and Lima Group to OAS member nations to urge the U.S. Government not to support the Nicaraguan rebels either politically or militarily.

He reiterated that the OAS states have a duty to settle regional conflicts through peaceful means instead of using military forces.

Earlier, Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre also criticized Reagan's plan.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA DISSATISFIED WITH U.S. AID--Bridgetown, March 18 (XINHUA)--Antigua and Barbuda has complained about the level of U.S. economic assistance to the Caribbean country, according to a Caribbean news agency report. Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, just back from economic and trade talks in Washington, said his delegation had told the U.S. side that some U.S. procedures dealing with the aid were "unnecessarily complex and therefore hurtful" to the twin-island nation. The delegation sensitized U.S. law-makers "to some of the real problems being experienced with the delivery of U.S. assistance," Bird was quoted as saying. He said unless his country was provided with real assistance to build up infrastructure, such as factory shells, roads, telephone expansion, needed for attracting new investment, it could not be able to increase exports to the U.S. market. Bird said his government was geared to diversify the tourist-oriented economy by further developing agriculture and industry. Tourism accounts for about 60 percent of the gross national product in the country with a population of nearly 80,000 who won independence from Britain in 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 19 Mar 86 OW] /12766

BRAZIL CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON NICARAGUA--Brasilia, March 17 (XINHUA)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Abrew Sodre [title, spelling of name as received] criticized U.S. President Ronald Reagan's tough stand toward Nicaragua "as unfavorable to solving Central American issues in a peaceful manner." Sodre made the criticism while Reagan is pressing U.S. Congress to approve $100 million in aid for Nicaragua's anti-government forces, known as the Contras. He made known at the same time that his country wanted to be no party to a "surveillance group" policing the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, but would rather make its voice heard as a member of the Lima Group, a four-nation organization supporting the Contadora Group of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela working for Central American peace. The Brazilian foreign minister made the remarks at the Port Alegre Airport today before leaving for the South Pole to see Brazilian scientists working there. He was accompanied by Naval Minister Henrique Saboya and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW]/12766

NICARAGUA WANTS DIALOGUE WITH U.S.--Brasilia, March 6 (XINHUA)--Nicaragua would resume talks with the United States so long as the U.S. Congress could block the $100-million aid package proposed by President Ronald Reagan to the anti-Sandinista rebels, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today.

Speaking at a press conference this morning, Borge also said that Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre [spelling as received] had told him Brazil "fully supports" the establishment of a supervisory commission composed of Nicaragua and its neighboring countries to monitor their border areas. The founding of the commission, which may also include some European countries in addition to the Contadora Group and Lima Group nations, will mark "a significant step forward" toward a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America, he stressed. Borge arrived here Sunday for a 5-day unofficial visit at the invitation of Leonel Brizola, governor of Rio de Janeiro state. During his stay here, he forwarded a letter of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Brazilian President Jose Sarney. He also met the president of the chamber of deputies and some other high-ranking officials here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 7 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY COMMITTEES' ROLE IN PARTY WORK STYLE RECTIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Yan Wen [0917 2429]: "Make Full Use of Party Committees in Party Work Style Rectification"]

[Text] Party committees are morally obliged to do their part in party work style rectification in party and government organizations at all levels. Judging by the present situation, most party committees have responded to the CPC Central Committee's call by going all out to rectify party work style. However, there are party committees which have so far failed to devote themselves to party work style rectification and party discipline education. In some units, party committees do not take charge of unit operations and consider "guarantee" and "supervision" "unimportant" jobs not likely to get them anywhere. Others have run into difficulties in their rectification efforts and are now trying to avoid trouble. These and other problems do not help party committees play their role in party work style rectification and should be resolved as soon as possible.

To make themselves fully useful in party work style rectification, party committees must begin by correcting their guiding ideas in daily work. They must free themselves from the distraction of mundane workaday details and concentrate on the present task of party work style rectification. They must discharge their duties and functions and examine the ideological state of party members and cadres at regular intervals. They must carry out ideological educational work in a targeted way, zeroing in on unhealthy tendencies at whatever level they may occur and courageously bring them up for discussion at party meetings. They must exercise the power of party organizations to resolve intra-party conflicts to ensure their political and ideological unity.

Second, party committees must bring about a normal organizational life through regular activities. In some units, such activities are in serious disarray. A number of party-member leading cadres consciously or otherwise have removed themselves from the mainstream of party branch organizational life. The present struggle against unhealthy trends must go hand in hand with the effort to build up a sound organizational life. Leading cadres must be brought into branches and groups and there must be no privileged party members. Besides taking part in the democratic meetings of branches of groups, leading cadres

should regularly participate in activities on their own and conscientiously place themselves under the supervision of the party organizations. Leading cadres' democratic meetings must not become working conferences; they should essentially be a forum where ideas and style are discussed, criticisms and self-criticisms are carried out, wrongdoing is nipped in the bud and resistance to unhealthy trends is enhanced. Party committees should more diligently supervise and inspect the way in which such meetings are actually held.

Third, party committees must uphold party rules and regulations in earnest, step up in-depth education for party members and cadres in party spirit, party work style and party discipline, tackle successfully the unhealthy trends, investigate major cases of misconduct, and punish those involved severely. Reports must be made to the rank-and-file regularly on the way party members and cadres are enforcing party discipline. Support and protection must be given to party members and cadres courageously combating the unhealthy trends. All party members should be mobilized to strive for a basic improvement in party work style.

Whether or not party work style in leading organizations can soon change for the better hinges on whether party leaderships in the units take it seriously enough to strengthen leadership over it. Party committees have a heavy responsibility and there is so much they can do.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL VIEWS ROAD TO MATURITY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK070721 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Road to Maturity for Contemporary College Students"]

[Text] How can one turn out to be useful and qualified for the four modernizations? This is a solemn and important question all contemporary college students are pondering at. Of late, this paper has successively carried reports on the heroic deeds of 80 students at 4 military surgery colleges participating in the war on the Laoshan frontline, which demonstrates that the accomplishments of college students are inseparable from their studies and practice. And only when they have established a firm and correct political orientation, worked hard to master knowledge in science and culture, cultivated the fine style of closely linking with practice and established close ties with the masses will it be possible for them to become useful and qualified people for the four modernizations.

Regarding the maturity of college students, universal attention has been attached to working hard in studies, which should be fully affirmed. First, if college students should fail to study hard, would they not fail to live up to their title? If things should go on the way they were when the "gang of four" were in power, when someone who had handed in a blank paper during an examination was regarded as a "hero" among college students, would there be any hope for our nation? Second, studying and mastering knowledge in science and culture is also a channel to knowing the world, mastering dialectical materialism, historical materialism and establishing the communist world outlook. Just as Lenin pointed out, one who is not armed with the entire knowledge in the science of mankind will not become a communist. And third, if one does not study hard and remains low in one's cultural level, it will be very difficult for one to accomplish anything in practice, even if one has a strong aspiration to devote oneself to the four modernizations. The heroic collective of the 80 military surgery college students who have gone to the Laoshan frontline participating in the war, would not have scored such great successes in rushing to deal with an emergency, nor would it be possible for them to be awarded prizes for their meritorous services without their perfect mastery of the technical knowledge in rescuing the wounded. Therefore, the maturity of college students is inseparable from their main task, namely working hard in studies, and systematically mastering knowledge in culture and science.

However, studying is only a means of mastering knowledge in culture and science. Certain book knowledge mastered by college students is incomplete knowledge. Only when they apply what they have mastered in practice to the four modernizations, will it be possible for them: to [word indistinct] their knowledge complete and perfect; to acquire complete knowledge [as published]; and to eventually realize the value of knowledge and the value of life.

Regarding contemporary college students, practice has two meanings.

First, when at school, they should attach attention to learning book knowledge as well as learning through practice. It is necessary to make use of all opportunities to contact society and to take part in social activities. Only when book knowledge is combined with knowledge gained through practice will it be counted as an allround mastery of scientific knowledge. As mentioned above, studying can help us establish a communist world outlook, which is only one side of the question. The more important side lies in practice; combining theory with practice; learning modestly from the workers, peasants and soldiers; and keeping close touch with the masses, whereupon correct world outlook and outlook on life will be genuinely established. The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges who have gone to take part in the war on the Laoshan frontline have healed the wounded and rescued the dying at the front, and dedicated the medical skill and knowledge they have learned to the soldiers on the frontline, while learning their self-sacrificing spirit. Therefore, they have made their contributions to the victory of the battle, regardless of their own safety and personal losses. Such a spirit of daring to devote oneself to the interests of the state and the people can only be cultivated in fiery struggles. The spirit of devotion is not only needed in the struggle against the enemy on the battleground but also in production, construction and scientific experiments. Many outstanding personalities, Chinese and foreign, past and present, including some great scientists and scholars, became successful only on the basis of cultivating the spirit of devotion through practice. Therefore, while on campus, college students should not simply bury themselves in books, they should also study through practice.

Second, after their graduation, they should attach greater attention to studying hard and working hard in practice in grassroots units. College graduation means the acquiring of more knowledge. However, regarding a young person who has aspirations, it is actually the beginning of his road of life. What road should he adopt to genuinely become one of the talented people? In short, one should temper oneself in practical work at grassroots units, temper one's own ideology, will, and character, and one's ability for practical work, in order to deepen and upgrade one's knowledge through practice, thereby, becoming one of the talented people and realizing one's ideas and aspirations. True, to become a postgraduate and to further one's study abroad is all needed by the four modernizations. However, this is only one of the channels and, moreover, the number of these people cannot be great. The greater number of people should be brought up and upgraded through practice. Even if those who have become postgraduates or are sent to study abroad, this will only be for a short and transitional period. When they graduate, they will still have to further upgrade themselves through practice before they become genuinely useful talented people.

A few years back, some college students proposed the slogans of "self-design" and "personal struggle." How should we regard them? Concerning "self-design," the key is how to design, what the design is like, and how to make the design come true. According to the requirements of the times, contemporary college students should design themselves as a new generation of people who have lofty ideals, morals, culture and discipline. They should follow the example of the heroic groups who rushed to deal with the emergency at Huashan and the 80 students of the military surgery colleges who have gone to the Laoshan frontline, who worked hard in their studies and practice at school, and who dedicated their all, bravely and without hesitation, when needed by the motherland and the people. In fulfilling this design, it is also necessary to follow their example, to go to the masses to practice, and to the fiery forefront of building and safeguarding the four modernizations!

The question of "personal strife" lies also in for whom they are striving, and in what environment. If one is resolutely exerting one's utmost for the prosperity of the motherland, and actively plunges oneself into the practice of the four modernizations to manifest one's wisdom and intelligence, is there anything wrong with that? Groups always consist of individuals, and collective strife is inseparable from the strife of the individual. However, if personal strife should be divorced from groups, practice, lofty ideals and resolute faith, it will be rootless, and it will lose the strength to make such progress when meeting with setbacks and difficulties. Under such circumstances, it will be difficult for personal strife to be a lasting motive force, and it may even go away. The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges have given a satisfactory answer to the question with their practical actions.

The 80 students of the four military surgery colleges are an example to follow for the young people of the whole nation as well as contemporary college students. It is hoped that college students throughout the nation will learn from them. Of course, it does not mean that every one should participate in the war at the front, but learn from their spirit of devotion. Reforms and the four modernizations are an even wider battlefield, one on which all people can display their talents to the full, and young college students can be better tempered and upgraded. To work hard in one's study today for the four modernizations, one will become a pillar for the four modernizations tomorrow. This is the road to maturity for contemporary college students.

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CSO: 4005/534

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES SET FOR COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY FACULTY EMPLOYMENT

HK150610 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] A major change in the State's employment of college and university faculty members will be launched this year as a part of the reform in the country's higher education system, CHINA DAILY has learned.

This new system, which features direct appointment of professors, associate professors, lecturers and their assistant by the institute's leadership according to a specified faculty quota, marks a significant change from the 36-year-old college personnel system, which sets no limit on the number of faculty members or their ranks regardless of teaching requirements.

As a result, the faculties of some leading universities in the country have continued to swell over the past decades, far exceeding the actual need, and many teachers have few classes. Meanwhile, many local or newly-founded institutes have difficulty in finding qualified teachers, even though they have more openings on their faculties.

All schools of higher learning will adopt the new employment system through which professors, associate professors, lecturers and teaching assistants are to be appointed by special groups headed by university presidents, Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, disclosed.

Sources in the academic circle confirmed that various colleges in Beijing are preparing to switch over to the new system.

The vice-minister said universities and colleges will first map out plans to fix departments, majors and the amount of teaching staff needed. The move aims to achieve a more rational wage system related to different jobs on college campuses.

The commission vows to create a reasonable proportion among professors, lecturers and assistants. Colleges with more professors and researchers than needed will give their surplus senior teachers appropriate academic titles. These teachers, if not appointed to be faculty members, will be encouraged to find jobs in other schools.

The move means that those without officially accredited academic titles will automatically obtain their professorship when they are appointed to do the professors' job. The same goes for those who are to be appointed lecturers and teaching assistants.

Those who have professor and lecturer titles will not be able to enjoy the appropriate pay if they fail to get appointed by the special groups after an unspecified period of time for them to look for jobs at other schools.

However, retired professors, associate professors, senior scientists and researchers will have their titles and full wages retained.

According to Zhu, the new system will be expanded to schools of all kinds of other educational departments within two years.

Academic sources told CHINA DAILY the new system will cast a strong impact upon Chinese institutions of higher learning where the number of faculty members is excessive in comparison with the size of student body. It will give great incentives to middle-aged and young teachers who are currently doing the jobs of professors and lecturers without the relevant pay or academic titles.

In many colleges, the ratio of faculty members and students is one against three and many young and promising teachers find it hard to be promoted. The new system has been mulled over for a long time by the State Education Commission.

Meanwhile, the State Education Commission announced that a total of 308,000 college students and 11,000 postgraduates will graduate this year. Enterprises and departments across the country have demanded a total of 700,000 college graduates this year, more than double the actual figure.

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CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE PLEDGES INVESTMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HK110427 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Jing Jun]

[Text] The State has pledged investment of 51 million yuan over the next five years to research projects in the social sciences.

The investment is to be made available to the leading body of the country's social research institutions--the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Zhao Fusan, deputy president of the academy, said.

The academy has 32 research institutes, an information centre and a population study centre, a postgraduate school and publishing house.

The 51 million yuan ($16 million) is to be used only for research. An additional 130 million yuan ($40 million) will be invested by the State in capital construction projects to be undertaken by the academy and its affiliates.

Both the research and capital construction investments are sharp increases over 1980-1985 expenditures, Zhao said.

The academy plans to give a facelift to its research work in the next five years. It will establish a bidding system among its various institutes for research projects. This is aimed at achieving more efficient use of the investments.

Research projects supervised by the academy got 35 million yuan ($10.9 million) and capital construction projects by the academy and its institutes cost 80 million yuan ($25 million) during the previous five years. But neither amount was enough. It is hoped that the bidding system will make the money go further.

CHINA DAILY has also learned that a group of 101 researchers and scientists with doctorate degrees in Beijing officially formed an association over the weekend. Members of the association are those who earned their doctorates at foreign universities or who graduated from Chinese schools of higher learning during the past three years.

The association stresses academic exchange, consultation, interdisciplinary studies and introduction of the latest scientific achievements and new trends.

More than 3,000 persons in Beijing attended lectures offered by the association while it was still in formation. Topics ranged from Modern Science and Its Relation With Culture, Modern Medicine, and Thinking Power and Creativity.

PhD degrees are extremely rare in China and the State has repeatedly emphasized the training of such academics. Last year, China invested 37.96 million yuan ($11.9 million) in some 1,500 projects involving PhD candidates.

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CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANDIDATES FOR 1986 TOP FILM AWARDS SELECTED

OW191001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--China's leading film artists and critics will start to choose the winners of this year's "Golden Rooster" film award, 23 March.

Zhang Qing, a senior official of the Chinese Film Association, which is responsible for the annual national film award, told XINHUA today that all the 20 candidates for the best feature film prize are of high artistic quality.

The 20 candidates selected from 127 feature films produced last year include "A Fascinating Band," "Our Ex-service Man," "Wild Mountain," "The Tramp and the Swan," "Juvenile Delinquents," "Black Cannon Incident" and "A Folk Musician's Experience."

The first four films deal with China's rural reform; "Juvenile Delinquents" centers on China's efforts to educate young offenders; "Black Cannon" criticises bureaucracy; and "A Folk Musician's Experience" tells of the bitter life story of a musician.

Most of the 20 films are about the country's ongoing modernization drive and the way it affects the people's lives and attitudes.

Zhang said an appraisal panel has been formed, with Xie Jin as its chairman. Xie was the director of "Wreaths at the Mountain Foot," which was a big hit in China last year.

During the 10-day appraisal, the panel will also decide the winners of the best documentary, animation, Chinese opera and children's films, as well as the best director, male and female leading roles, male and female supporting roles, scenarist, cinematographer and nine other categories.

There are three annual film awards in China. The "Golden Rooster" is awarded by academics; the "Hundred Flowers" is by audience vote; and the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television bestows a third.

Appraisal activities for the "Hundred Flowers" and the government awards have also begun.

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CSO: 4000/204

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING, SHANGHAI HOLD APRIL SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

OW141742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)--China will hold its first Shakespeare festival in Beijing and Shanghai next month to mark the 370th anniversary of the famous English playwright and poet.

At a news briefing held here today, Liu Housheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association said that the festival is sponsored by the Shanghai Drama Academy, the Central Academy of Drama, the Chinese Dramatic Art Research Society and the Shakespeare Research Society.

Cao Yu, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association and president of the Shakespeare Research Society of China, is the director in charge of the organizing committee of the festival.

Starting from April 10, the festival will bring 11 of Shakespeare's plays to the stage in Beijing and 13 in Shanghai. A total of 22 drama and opera troupes in the 2 cities and from elsewhere in China will take part.

Many plays never before staged in China, including "Richard the Third," "Timon of Athens" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented.

The Central Academy of Drama will put on "King Liya" based on Shakespeare's "King Lear," with the background placed in ancient China, and on the costumes and the names of the characters also based in that period.

The festival will also put on plays in the forms of traditional Chinese operas.

College students will also take part in the festival. The students of the Beijing Teachers' University will put on the comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Timon of Athens." The P.L.A. Institute of Arts and the Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute will perform "Timon of Athens" and "The Merchant of Venice" in English.

Apart from these performances, the festival will also include academic research seminars. Chinese experts on Shakespeare Sun Jiaxiu, Bian Zhilin, Wang Zuoliang, Yang Zhouhan and Zhao Li will discuss the bard with British, GDR, Canadian, Italian and American experts.

Sun Jiaxiu, director of the art institute of the Central Academy of Drama and chairman of the Shakespeare Research Center of the academy said that the further development of the Chinese drama requires deeper research into both the traditional Chinese operas and the foreign classics.

The festival will last 11 days in Beijing and 13 days in Shanghai.

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CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TV DRAMA EXPOSES CORRUPTION, STIRS UP REFORM

OW151539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Taiyuan, March 15 (XINHUA)--A 12-episode TV series, "New Star," has found echoes from millions of Chinese since it started being shown early this year.

"China produces several hundred TV dramas every year but few of them have evoked such a wide repercussion," said Jin Dali, of the Taiyuan TV station, Shanxi Province, which produced the drama.

The central and Taiyuan television stations have received thousands of letters about the drama from all over China. The writers include senior cadres, scientists, workers, peasants, teachers and students.

"China is carrying out an unprecedented reform. 'New Star' has encouraged reformers and warned those who attempt to hold back the reforms," one letter says.

"The film is powerful because it exposes straightforwardly the graft and corruption among some of our cadres," says Xu Bingzhang, an office worker at the Hangzhou railway bureau in east China.

The plot of the series centers on a battle waged by a newly appointed party secretary of a county against bureaucracy, corruption and backwardness.

"The drama has dispelled my fears," said Li Shangyi, from the northeast, who had a "similar experience" as the hero, Li Xiangnan. "I was once appointed manager of a factory, but I did not have his courage," he said.

In the meantime, PEOPLE'S DAILY, GUANGMING DAILY, WENHUI DAILY and many local newspapers have carried some 70 articles hailing the success of the drama.

"New Star" is based on a novel of the same title which was published in 1984.

So far, 73 TV stations have shown the drama, and China central television will soon show it again.

Ke Yunlu, the author of the novel, published a sequel called "Day and Night" early this month. Copies were sold out within 2 hours.

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CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CYL MEMBERS ARRESTED--Beijing, Feb 28 (AFP)--Some of Shanxi Province's most promising high school students have taken to crime, acting as gang leaders and petty thieves raking in thousands of yuan, the CHINESE YOUTH NEWSPAPER has said. The newspaper cited notably six of eight 17-year-old secondary school students arrested last month as gang leaders in Taiyuan in northern Shanxi Province who were members of the Communist Youth League--an honor which generally precedes a career within the Chinese Communist Party. Most of the students arrested were the offspring of cadres and intellectuals and had received good marks in school, where their professors had high hopes for them, the newspaper added. "The appearance of such delinquent gangs poses a new series of problems for society, academic institutions and parents. Education constitutes a key issue during the current period, which is one of reform, open-door policies and an evolution of attitudes," the paper said. Meanwhile, a police bureau chief in southern Guangdong Province has been sentenced to 13 years in jail for pocketing some 30,000 yuan ($9,400) in bribes for visas to travel abroad, the CHINA DAILY said today. Wang Deyu took the bribes between 1979 and 1983, the newspaper said, without giving further details. The Chinese authorities have since the end of last year been waging a campaign against corruption aimed particularly at the children of senior party leaders, including three rapists executed in Shanghai earlier this month. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK]/12766

DENG XIAOPING TO PLAY BRIDGE MATCH--Beijing, March 14 (AFP)--Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping is to share his favorite pastime with fellow-enthusiasts around the world in a bridge tournament played via satellite linkup, an informed French source said. Technicians are now installing a computer system in Mr Deng's residence, complete with a video display terminal which will allow him to communicate directly with the coordinating center in France. It is not known who Mr Deng's partners will be, the source said. The Shanghai newspaper, LIBERATION DAILY, said in its issue seen here Thursday, that more than 10,000 players in 70 countries are to take part in the June 14 tournament. The newspaper indicated that Mr Deng would play in the tournament. Bridge is a favorite pastime among Chinese leaders, with other enthusiasts including party chief Hu Yaobang and Vice Premier Wan Li. In December, Mr Wan won the Soloman prize, the international bridge circuit's highest distinction. Announcement of Mr Deng's participation in the event may be intended to silence rumors which have speculated on his health for the past 2 months and repeatedly been denied by official spokesmen, observers here said. Mr Deng, who turns 82 in August,

made his last public appearance in the capital on December 14 when he met with former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. The Chinese leader's son, Deng Pufang, said Monday that his father was "in quite good health," and that he had been the only one in the family not to catch a chill this winter. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 14 Mar 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4000/199

EAST REGION

FIFTH SHANGHAI CPC CONGRESS BEGINS

Shanghai Radio Hails Opening

OW040945 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Unite as One and Look Forward, Invigorate Shanghai to Realize the Great Plan"]

[Text] With great vitality, the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress will formally open today. This is a major event in the political life of the communists and people alike in the municipality. We rejoice at the convening of the congress, and wish it great success.

An excellent situation currently prevails as the congress is about to be convened. With delight, the people have seen encouraging achievements scored in Shanghai's industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and other undertakings, continually consolidating and developing political stability and unity, and showing a real improvement in the party's workstyle. All these have laid sound foundations for carrying out the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The convening of the congress marks a new stage in transforming and invigorating Shanghai. Discussing and formulating a clear fighting goal corresponding to the vital interests of the party and the people, is in keeping with the development of the new situation, and meets Shanghai's own needs and characteristics, at the moment when we embark on a new march undoubtedly of great and far-reaching significance to Shanghai's economic and social development in the second half of the 1980's and in the 1990's. It is precisely because of this that the party members and masses of people in the municipality have expressed a profound interest in, and pinned hopes on, the convening of the municipal party congress.

The Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress will be convened under the party Central Committee's kind concern and guidance. Entrusted by the more than 800,000 party members in the municipality, about 1,000 delegates from various fronts will perform their rights and obligations surrounding the central topics of the congress in the spirit of unity and farsightedness. Unity means strength and victory. This is a principle we find it necessary to reiterate today. We must cherish the political stability and unity like the pupils of our eyes. Only by uniting as one in looking forward can we concentrate our

time and energy and pool our wisdom to ensure smooth progress in reform and facilitate the modernization drive. Needless to say, our new task is an arduous and heavy one, and difficulties and problems remain on our road of advance. However, we are even more convinced that we have hope in the future, and we believe it will be a decisive battle. By relying on all communists and people of the municipality in struggling with united, solid, and persistent efforts, we shall definitely be able to open up a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Shanghai.

Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin Attend

OW060937 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Station reporter's on-the-spot report on the 5 March meeting of the Fifth Shanghai CPC Congress: "They are working with one heart and one mind to revitalize Shanghai"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Today is the third day of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress. Delegates to the congress began panel discussions in the morning on three draft resolutions including one on the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's report.

It is now 0910 in the morning and I am at the 26th panel. More than 20 members of this panel are researchers, engineers, and leading comrades of the scientific and technical system. I notice that Comrade Rui Xingwen is also here.

Now I am at the 36th panel which is one of the panels of the delegation of the city proper. Mayor Jiang Zemin is also here. He is taking part in the discussion as an ordinary delegate.

Dear listeners, covering news inside and outside the congress hall, I personally feel that party members, cadres, and the masses are working with one heart and one mind to discuss ways to revitalize Shanghai in an atmosphere of unity and democracy. Do you have the same feelings after listening to the on-the-spot report? The congress is scheduled to close tomorrow and more on-the-spot reports will be made.

Municipal CPC Committee Namelist

OW122301 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee:

(Total 63 persons; names are listed in order of the number of strokes in surname)

Ma Linfa [7456 2651 4099], Wang Shixiong [3769 0013 7160], Wang Chongji [3769 1504 1015], Mao Jingquan [3029 4842 2938], Ping Changxi [1627 2490 0823], Shi Zhusan [4258 4376 0005], Shi Hongxi [4258 7703 3556], Ye Gongqi [5509 0361 3823], Xing Zhikang [6717 5267 1660] (female), Zhu Erpei [2612 1422 3099], Zhu Zongbao [2612 1350 5508], Xhu Songhua [2612 7313 5478], Hua Liankui

[5478 5114 1145], Zhuang Xiaotian [8369 2556 1131], Qing Zhichun [1987 1807 4783], Liu Zhenyuan [0491 2182 0337], Liu Guilin [0491 2710 2651], Jiang Rong [3068 2837], Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046], Xu Youfang [6079 2589 2455], Sun Guizhang [1327 6311 3864], Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], Yan Tingchang [0917 1694 2490], Yan Jiadong [0917 1367 2767], Yang Di [2799 1029], Li Qishi [2621 0366 0013], Li Chuntao [2621 2504 3447], Li Xiaohang [2621 2556 5300], Li Xiangrui [2621 4382 3843], Li Zhaoji [2621 5128 1015], Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0948], Wu Derang [0702 1795 6245], He Yousheng [0149 0645 5116], Shen Minkang [3088 2404 1660], Zhang Dinghong [1728 1353 7703], Lu Haiping [7120 3189 1627] Chen Zhili [7115 5267 4539] (female), Chen Tiedi [7115 6993 6611] (female), Chen Xianglin [7115 4382 7792], Lin Shunan [2651 2885 2809], Yu Pinfang [6735 0756 2455], Luo Shiqian [5012 0013 6197], Jin Zhuqing [6855 2691 7230], Zhou Congqing [0719 5115 3237], Zhao Yunjun [6392 0061 0193], Zhao Qizheng [6392 0796 2973], Zhao Dingyu [6392 1353 3768], Zhao Hengcan [6392 1854 3503], Hu Ruibang [5170 3843 6721], Yao Mingbao [1202 2494 1405], Gu Deng [7357 3597], Gu Chuanxun [7357 0278 6064], Qian Xuezhong [6929 1331 0022], Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], Ni Hongfu [0242 7703 4395], Xu Zhichao [1776, 1807 6389], Gao Wenkui [7559 2429 7608], Guo Benyu [6753 2609 3842], Huang Ju [7806 5468], Huang Yuejin [7806 6460 6855], Gong Xueping [7895 1331 1627], Zeng Qinghong [2582 1987 4767], and Pan Qichang [3382 0366 2490].

Namelist of Committee Alternate Members

OW122307 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of alternate members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee:

(Total 14 persons; Names are listed in order of the number of votes obtained)

Wang Cunlin [3769 1317 3829], Yang Huaiyuan [2799 2037 6678], Zhou Yusheng [0719 3254 3932] (female), Chen Shijia [7115 1102 1367], Xu Zuxiong [6079 4371 7160], Sun Ziyang [1327 1311 2254], Zou Shichang [6760 0013 2490], Gu Minzhi [7357 2404 5365] (female), Xiang Fengqi [4161 7685 4362] (female), Wang Daomin [3769 6670 3046], Ling Rong [0407 2837], Yan Yongjia [0917 3057 0857], Shi Yushu [0670 3768 2579] (female), and Li Yongfu [2621 1661 1133].

CPC Advisory Commission Namelist

OW122311 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Advisory Commission:

(Total 33 persons; names are listed in order of the number of strokes in surname)

Ding Gongliang [0002 0361 6852], Wang Jie [3767 2638], Fang Yang [2455 2254], Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], Ai Ding [5337 0002], Liu Zhicheng [0491 1807 6134], Xu Buluo [6079 1580 3157], Ji Letian [4764 2867 1131], Li Zipu [2621 3320 0944], Wu Jian [0702 1696], Wu Liqi [0702 4539 1142], Yu Lin [0151 3829], Song Xinglu [1345 2502 6424], Zhang Hua [1728 5478], Zhang Shizhu [1728 0013 3796], Zhang Zhenhua [1728 2182 5478], Lu Tiefu [7120 6993 1133],

Chen Cuodong [7115 0948 2767], Chen Xizhang [7115 6932 4545], Xiao Che [5135 6508], Xiao Ka [5135 0595], Xiao Xichen [5135 5045 3819], Zhou Ke [0719 0344], Zhou Bo [0719 3134] (female), Zhao Xingzhi [6392 5887 1807], Hu Peiran [5170 3099 3544], Hou Renmin [0230 0088 3046], Gu Xunfang [7357 6064 2455], Tao Zhi [7118 2784], Dong Jiabang [5516 1367 6721], Fu Yifu [0265 0001 1133], Lu Guang [6727 0342], and Li Chongxun [7812 1504 8113].

Radio Hails Conclusion of Congress

OW071415 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "A New Stage, New Situation, New Level--Warm Congratulations on Successful Conclusion of Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress"]

[Text] After successfully completing the agenda, the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress came to a triumphant conclusion. Vividly manifesting inner-party democracy and unity, a thriving scene of young and old cadres supporting and cooperating prevailed throughout the congress. An inspiring militant call has come out of this solemn congress: Unite in the struggle to make Shanghai an open, multi-functional, and highly civilized modern socialist city! This is the common aspiration and glorious historical mission of all party members and people in the municipality.

In view of the new situation and mission, party organizations at all levels and all party members in the municipality should ask themselves the question: What can they do for our common undertaking? Every party organization and member may have a different way of contributing to the fighting goals put out by the municipal party congress. However, all will share a common point, that is, they should unify their thinking and action on the basis of the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the municipal party congress.

In view of the splendid blueprints of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we should be fully aware that the starting point of our march is different from the past. What is more important is that our major political guidelines have already been formulated from the central authorities down to Shanghai Municipality, and the road of (?advance) has been pointed out, providing a golden opportunity, favorable conditions, and popular support for carrying out Shanghai's Seventh 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. In order to translate the party Central Committee's determination and the municipal party congress's requirements into concrete action, we must persistently place reform the first item on our agenda and go all out to speed up the pace of opening China to the outside world and promote the socialist modernization drive.

Although problems did crop up in the course of making reforms and opening China to the outside world, successes and merits brought about by the reform and the opening are obvious to all. We are convinced that the policy of opening the country to the outside world must (?be continued) and that the reform will succeed and the four modernizations program will be victorious. We shall hear more good tidings in the future.

In order to achieve the fighting goals put out by the municipal party congress, we must, in line with the party Central Committee's instruction, build socialism in both material and spiritual aspects. The focus of our current effort at building spiritual civilization is to improve party workstyle. It is necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in this throughout the municipality. In particular, leading cadres and organs at various levels should play an exemplary role in this respect. As Marx said, one concrete action is better than a dozen programs. In improving party workstyle, we should not make empty talk, but do solid work. Communists, especially leading cadres, should concretely carry out the dictum of serving the people wholeheartedly. We must ensure that all party members concern themselves with party affairs and stricly observe party discipline. It is necessary to take strong and effective measures to intensify party building and check unhealthy tendencies and negative aspects in the party so that every party member can bring into full play his talents and live up to the honorable title of a communist in the course of making reforms and opening the country to the outside world, and that our great undertaking of modernization will always be in an invincible position.

To accomplish the great fighting goals put out by the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress is not the work of a single day. A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. Let us cherish the golden opportunity, imbue ourselves with confidence, face up to difficulty, and make persistent efforts, so that the pearl of Shanghai will radiate with socialist splendor in the Asian and Pacific region and the world over.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

JIANG ZEMIN AT SHANGHAI WOMEN'S GATHERING

OW090546 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Colored flags were flying at the Shanghai indoor swimming pool on the afternoon of 8 March. Graceful swimming movements and aquatic ballet fascinated some 800 Chinese and foreign women happily gathering here to celebrate the 8 March Women's Day.

Shanghai's party and government leaders attended the gathering. They included Jiang Zemin, Chen Tiedi, Wu Ruoan, Zuo Ying, Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, Ye Gongqi, Xie Lijuan, and Zhang Ruifang. On behalf of the municipal government, Major Jiang Zemin extended his festival greetings to the women present. He thanked women consuls, wives of consuls, foreign women experts, and foreign women students for their contributions to Shanghai's construction and to the promotion of friendship between Chinese people and the people of other countries. Xing Zhikang, chairman of the Municipal Women's Federation, also addressed the gathering.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU HOLDS GRASSROOTS RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW130411 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee called a discussion meeting on urban grassroots party rectification in Nanjing from 6 to 8 March. The meeting called for concentrating efforts on enhancing party spirit, improving party style, and correcting unhealthy tendencies in the course of party rectification in the cities.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons of the office for guiding party rectification, as well as liaison officials stationed by the provincial party committee in all cities. Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Xing Bai, director of its office for guiding party rectification, and (Wang Yun), deputy leader of the inspection group in the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, attended and spoke at the meeting.

There are over 15,000 grassroots party organizations, with a total of over 420,000 party members, in the cities in Jiangsu. Since party rectification last year, half the party organizations have basically completed, or have started, rectification, while the other half will carry out rectification by stages and in groups in the near future. Those who have completed rectification have achieved marked results through conscientious efforts to conduct effective education on party spirit and to correct shortcomings.

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EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S NI XIANCE ATTENDS TELEVISED MEETING

OW031051 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a televised meeting at the Jiangxi Theater this afternoon to name six-good enterprises and to command the advanced units among 100 emulating factories for their remarkable economic results and achievements in enterprise consolidation.

Leading comrades attended today's televised meeting, including Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Jiang Zhuping, Zhao Zengyi, Liang Kaixuan, and Qian Jiaming. Also present were leading comrades of the provincial economic commission, the provincial leading group for enterprise consolidation, the provincial trade union council, various prefectures and cities, and departments directly under the provincial authority; comrades attending a provincial forum on economic work; and workers and staff members of some enterprises in Nanchang City, totaling more than 1,000 persons.

Comrade Jiang Zhuping presided over the meeting.

The meeting named 75 six-good enterprises, 250 advanced enterprises with good economic results, 39 advanced units with remarkable achievements in enterprise consolidation, and 52 outstanding units among the 100 emulating factories.

At the meeting, Vice Governor Qian Jiaming made a speech: Learn From and Catch Up With the Advanced, Strive to Set New Records, and Make Fresh Contributions to the State.

Qian Jiaming stressed: This is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. While striving for a steady, sustained, and balanced economic development, we must achieve the main goals set by the provincial people's government in industry and communications: the average per-capita increment of the province's total industrial output value is to be higher than the national average, and the improvement rates in quality and in major economic and technical indexes such as consumption are to be higher or better than the average of the same trades in other parts of the country; output value, taxes, profits, and revenues are to increase at the same time.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI INAUGURATES PARTY LIFE TV PROGRAM

OW211037 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] A special program, The Party Life, co-sponsored by the Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai TV Station, will be aired by the latter via channel No. 8 at 1600 [0800 GMT] on Fridays, beginning today. This special program will provide grass-roots party organizations with teaching materials for party classes, convey news of activities within the party, exchange experience in building the party organizationally at the grass-roots level, publicize the party's fine traditions as well as outstanding party members' exemplary deeds and advanced thinking, and contain lectures on basic knowledge about the party.

In a recent circular, the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee asks party organizations at all levels to have party members watch this program. They are also requested to make comments on the contents and form of this program and give suggestions on how to improve it.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

SK022308 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] The fifth enlarged plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 25 February to 1 March. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, delivered a speech at the session. The session unanimously adopted a report on rectifying party style given by Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Comrade Li Changan said in his speech: The task of prime importance in rectifying the party style is still to solve problems of understanding, in particular in the understanding of leading cadres at all levels. One year and 7 months remain for us to attain the goal of bringing about a fundamental improvement in party style and social conduct in 5 years as set forth by the 12th National Party Congress. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels and all comrades of the party should have a sense of urgency, and redouble their efforts to push the work of rectifying party style to a new stage.

Comrade Li Changan urged: In rectifying party style, we should grasp the key areas, give prominence to major points, and solve practical problems in a down-to-earth manner. We should examine and correct individualism characterized by power abuse for selfish gains, bureaucracy characterized by irresponsibility, and political liberalism. Party organizations at all levels should put improvement of party style high in their agenda, and their principal responsible comrades should attend to it personally. Leading comrades should act as examples, set strict demands on themselves, and voluntarily subject themselves to the supervision of the masses. The functional role of discipline inspection organs should be fully performed, and the correct enforcement of the duties and responsibilities of discipline inspection cadres should be guaranteed.

Comrade Li Farong in his report set forth three requirements on how to make the province's improvement of party style successful this year. First, it is necessary to resolutely correct the various unhealthy trends still existing at present, sternly deal with the serious ones, and achieve actual results in this endeavor this year. Second, it is necessary to carry out in-depth

education on party spirit and party discipline and further raise the people's awareness in rectifying party style. Third, it is necessary to strictly strengthen party discipline. In the first half of this year we should strengthen discipline in provincial and prefectural organs, and in the latter half we should strengthen it in county organs. This work should be combined with the investigation and handling of major and serious cases. Party members who are found to have violated discipline and the law to a serious extent should be handled strictly to ensure that everyone is equal before party discipline, administrative discipline, and state law.

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CSO: 4005/535

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE NAMED

OW130327 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee.

(Fifty persons in all, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wan Lianghu [8001 5328 3337], Wei Xiuyun [7279 4423 0061] (female), Wang Wenjing [3769 2429 2417], Wang Guoqing [3769 0948 7230], Wang Jingde [3769 2417 1795], Wang Yali [3769 7161 7787] (female), Shi Tao [4258 3447], Ye Lianjun [0673 6647 0971], Tian Baolin [3944 5508 7207], Zhu Yaai [2612 0068 1947] (female), Zhu Daren [2612 6671 0086], Ren Donggao [0117 2639 7559], Hua Yequan [5478 2814 0356], Zhuang Guoqing [8369 0948 1906], Liu Xinchang [0491 2450 2490], Qi Chuanliang [7871 0278 5328], Jiang Jiangyuan [3068 0256 0337], Sun Gang [1327 0474], Sun Weiguo [1327 5898 0948], Du Dihua [2629 2769 5478] (female), Yang Qing [2799 7230], Li Keyuan [2621 0344 3220], Yu Yuanhao [0151 3293 3185], Zou Jingxin [6760 2529 3512], Ying Beiyi [2019 5563 0308] (female), Zheng Dinghong [1728 1353 7703], Chen Lin [7115 2651], Chen Zhangmei [7115 2222 1188] (female), Shao Youmin [6730 2589 3046], Mao Zhiqiong [5403 1807 8825] (female), Yu Ming [6735 2492], Yi Shenglong [2496 5116 7893], Jin Xiaolin [6855 2556 2651], Zhao Jian [6392 7003], Zhao Hongyuan [6392 3163 0337], Hu Luyi [5170 4845 3354] (female), Yu Pengnian [0205 1756 1628], Yu Dexiong [0205 1795 7160], Jiang Renkui [1203 0088 1145], Gu Jianing [7357 1367 1337] (female), Xu Minhua [1776 2404 5478] (female), Guc Ge [6753 2047], Tan Baoyi [6151 1405 5030], Huang Hanwen [7806 3352 2429], Liang Guangbi [2733 0342 3880] (female), Jiang Qigeng [5592 0366 5087], Fu Leibiao [0265 7191 1753], Lei Jianhui [7191 6015 6540] (female), Qu Yunbao [4234 0061 1405], and Wei Jimin [7614 1015 3046].

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR DISCUSSES SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK

OW140133 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The first council of the provincial federation of social science societies held its second plenary meeting in Hangzhou today. At the meeting, awards were given to those who have made outstanding achievements in social science.

Those attending the meeting included Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, and Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Xue Jue made an important speech at the meeting. After dealing briefly with the province's ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, he pointed out: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there will be a number of major theoretical and practical questions for social scientists to study with concerted efforts, such as how to integrate planned regulation with market regulation to develop a planned commodity economy; the question of readjusting the production setup and the investment structure; how to raise and make good use of funds for investment to step up technical transformation during the Seventh 5-Year Plan; the question of opening to the outside world; how to strengthen the development of intellectual resources and the training of qualified personnel; and how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization.

He hoped that social scientists would make great efforts to effectively do their research on major projects in order to devote their intellect and wisdom to the economic and social development of the province.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU ACHIEVES UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

OW121912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Nanjing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Jiangsu in East China has become the second Chinese province to achieve universal primary education, a task set for the country before 1990.

Liaoning Province, in the northeast, announced the fulfillment of the task in January.

Jiangsu is one of China's better developed areas. For five years running, its gross industrial and agricultural output value has topped all the other provinces.

In 1984, the Provincial People's Congress passed a local decree on the need for universal primary education, the first of its kind in China.

The provincial government has spent 700 million yuan in the past five years improving primary school facilities. Meanwhile, the total expenditure on primary education has doubled, according to the provincial education bureau today.

In addition, the government has retrained primary school teachers who were deemed lacking in qualifications.

Now, the province has 37 schools to train primary school teachers, including twelve built in the past few years.

The province plans to achieve universal nine-year compulsory education in the next five years, the bureau said.

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EAST REGION

YOUNGER LEADERS RECRUITED FOR SHANGHAI DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW130341 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In implementing proposals by the respective central committees of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on recruiting new leaders to strengthen leading bodies, democratic parties and the municipal federation of industry and commerce have recruited a number of new leaders aged between 40 and 50 as vice chairmen, secretaries general, and deputy secretaries general over the past half year and more. At a meeting held by the United Front Work Department under the municipal party committee this afternoon, leaders of various democratic parties and the municipal federation of industry and commerce exchanged experience in this respect.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE VIEWS URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HK270411 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Shanghai's urban cultural development has been a topic attracting growing attention recently, according to SOCIETY, a bimonthly magazine published by a Shanghai university. The following are excerpts of the articles it carried on this subject.

As economic reform proceeds, people have come to realize the impact of non-economic factors on its development. One of these is culture, its tradition, its quality and structure and people's psychological reaction to it. Without an advanced culture, China cannot expect to achieve its modernization goal. And as the country's largest city, Shanghai should contribute to the nation's cultural development.

Discussion of Shanghai's cultural development boils down to four main points:

--Reform has raised questions about cultural development. Socialist modernization not only means rising income, but also all-round social progress. For more than three decades, China's economic model has been a highly monopolized one, and consequently the concept of culture has grown to suit the economic model.

The commodity economy--what Westerners call market economy--used to be regarded as capitalist in character, but reform has proved the past belief wrong and has brought many new ideas. How to change some of the old concepts that most Chinese have accepted for long is a problem for culture to tackle.

--The State Council has approved Shanghai for development as China's largest and most modern port city, as a trade, finance and information centre and as a focus for scientific and technological research. General Secretary of the party Hu Yaobang said Shanghai should become the number one metropolis in East Asia, but it should be noted that if Shanghai has poorly developed culture, it can hardly qualify for its role in other fields.

Shanghai was the birthplace of the "new culture" in the 1930's but its present status leaves much to be desired. The city's cultural facilities are lagging behind its industrial development. Hardly any new libraries, museums or recreational centres have been built during the past 30 years.

Shanghai has 171 theatres and cinemas, 13 centres for children, 46 public parks, two large-scale entertainment centres, dozens of cultural stations for the people--which provide relatively simply facilities for sports and games and books and magazines--and more than a thousand sports facilities, including swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts and gyms. But most of these were built in the 1920's and 30's and their design and quality show their age. The few built after 1949 are also backward and cannot meet today's demand.

Shanghai is now one of the country's most important open cities, but foreigners often feel bored there because there are too few places to go for entertainment. According to travel agency statistics, the number of days tourists spend in Shanghai has been decreasing for the past couple of years. An open city with so few attractions means nothing to visitors.

--Shanghai should do its share in preserving and improving Chinese culture. After more than 30 years of socialist construction, China is becoming an industrialized society. Its modernization drive poses a great and fundamental challenge to traditional Chinese culture and its open policy has led to people's being exposed to the outside world more than ever before. How to absorb the best of foreign culture while keeping Chinese culture alive and distinct is another question that has emerged during the reform.

--The media should be further improved. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, General Secretary Hu has repeatedly pointed out that the media should not exaggerate class struggle. The media should take it as their goal to contribute to the modernization drive. For this purpose, they should work out long-term, comprehensive and stable strategies, including immediate and middle-term goals, and should co-operate with other forces in society to create a cultural environment that suits the modernization drive.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS STREAMLINE STAFFS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] After merging the prefecture with the municipality and subordinating the counties to the latter, Hunan's Hengyang Shi lost no time in coming to grips with organizational streamlining and arranging jobs for people made redundant by administrative simplification. By late 1985, 903 redundant staff members in the seven counties run by the municipality and organizations directly under it have been assigned jobs. Of those 903 people, almost 400 were taken care of by organizations directly under the municipality, representing 34.5 percent of all redundancies in such organizations. Organizations directly under the counties made job arrangements for the remaining 500 people or so, or 82 percent of all redundancies in county-level organizations. Of the seven counties in the municipality, five have succeeded in limiting their establishment to the set limits.

Before the prefectural government merged with the municipal government, the total number of workers in party and government organizations was 3,727. After the merger in 1983, 1,340 employees became redundant. The Hengyang CPC committee and municipal government believed that to eliminate organizational "over-staffing," they must first put a ceiling on the establishment of all agencies. They promptly passed the establishment plans drawn up by the establishment commission and issued them to the agencies for implementation. The CPC committee and municipal government also announced four rules: a unit exceeding its authorized size must not take in more personnel; when a unit with fewer workers than its authorized size proposes to increase its personnel, it must approach the organization, personnel and labor departments which will then specify the people from a particular over-staffed agency whom it can hire. That way everybody gets to share the burden of taking care of redundant workers; when a unit which has filled every opening in its authorized establishment proposes to improve its personnel structure, it must reduce workers first before adding new ones; when a worker or cadre is transferred into or hired by an agency without permission from the department in charge, the agencies concerned will not process the formalities necessary for the employee to get paid.

To make sure administrative streamlining is really carried out, the municipal CPC committee and government formulated an "over-staffing reduction" plan and set up a group under the deputy party secretary and chairman of the

establishment commission to deal with this task. Based on over-staffing conditions in the units, they arranged them in order of importance and urgency and offered them suggestions. They also demanded that units properly carried out their ideological work with regard to displaced workers, helped solve their practical difficulties, and actively supported and encouraged cadres to work in grassroots enterprises.

If cadres are not given jobs, administrative streamlining remains empty talk. Realizing this, the municipal CPC committee and government used a variety of methods to place redundant workers in jobs. Citywide, 132 people who either had been involved in political or legal work before or were suited for such work were transferred to political and legal agencies, 115 young cadres, graduates from assorted vocational schools, went to the districts, villages and towns to be leading cadres, 170 redundant workers were assigned to such new units as packaging companies, food manufacturing plants and breweries, 200 others joined grassroots enterprises and institutions, and almost 100 cadres originally from municipal or county organizations were put to work in individual commercial management, price inspection, statistical and sample surveying, grassroots tax collection and other tasks in economic supervision. Tertiary industry run by the municipality absorbed an additional 128 cadres. After investigating the conditions of the graduates of teachers' training institutions and working teachers who were assigned to organizations in recent years, the municipal CPC committee and government worked out a plan to return these people to their original units. Arrangements were also made for the retirement or resignation of over 70 cadres in county- and municipality-level organizations. Together these measures effectively facilitated the drive to reduce over-staffing.

The elimination of over-staffing has made it easier to introduce structural changes in organizational personnel; the age and educational mix of workers has been improved and the ratio of service personnel has also become more reasonable. Thirty-eight agencies in Hengshan County which had a relatively small number of workers and were physically centralized decided to operate staff cafeterias jointly with county CPC committee and government organizations, putting an end to the practice of every little agency running its full range of services. The seven counties in the municipality have not only lowered their staffing level but also made arrangements for over 200 cadres to take a leave of absence to receive educational training.

Administrative streamlining in Hengyang has prompted changes in the way organizations function and deployed redundant workers so that cadres' talents are now put to reasonable use. A large number of cadres have left municipal and county organizations to the benefit of grassroots construction. Hunan's establishment commission has recently decided to popularize throughout the province as soon as possible Hengyang's experience in streamlining administrative organizations and settling redundant workers.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE ENDS 10 MAR

HK140730 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on discipline inspection work which concluded on the afternoon of 10 March pointed out that CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must penetratingly implement the latest important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities on correcting party style and the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They must mobilize and organize the forces of the whole party and whole society to realize a fundamental turn for better in party style in the whole province on schedule.

This 6-day conference was held by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and attended by the secretaries of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city discipline inspection commissions and responsible persons of the CPC committees of the organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government and the discipline inspection groups of 29 departments and bureaus. The conference conveyed the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and discussed the gist of discipline inspection work in the whole province in 1986. The conference pointed out that the whole province should stress grasping four aspects of discipline inspection work this year:

1. It is necessary to concentrate forces to correct several kinds of unhealthy trends. In conjunction with the realities of their own departments and units, leadership organs at all levels of the province, prefectures, and counties must select the typical examples which seriously impair the interests of the state and people and openly deal with them.

2. It is essential to step up the investigation and handling of the big and important cases. Moreover, we must continuously crack down on the serious economic crimes such as smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, graft, theft, blackmail, and offering or receiving bribes.

3. It is imperative to straighten out party discipline and other discipline, to conduct investigations, and to abide by discipline.

4. We must use rotational training by stages and in groups and organize the party members and cadres to seriously study the party constitution, guiding principles, and basic Marxist theory. On the basis of studies, we must straighten out discipline and carry out regular activities in an organization.

The conference demanded: Party organizations at all levels must seriously implement the principle of simultaneously grasping two civilizations and give prominence to straightening out party style so that the whole party will grasp party style. Leadership organs and leading cadres must set an example in the course of correcting party style.

Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU DEPUTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK140643 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In his speech delivered at a provincial discipline inspection work meeting on 10 March, Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that party organizations at all levels in the province, particularly those of provincial organs, must make continuous efforts to straighten out party style in an effective and down-to-earth manner in accordance with the principle of resolutely and continuously straightening out party style.

Comrade Ding Tingmo first affirmed the achievements party organizations at all levels in the province have made in straightening out party style over the past few years, and since the first half of last year in particular. He said that this has played an active role in improving party style and the general social mood.

He said that a good situation has now appeared in straightening out party style and correcting malpractices, so we must have confidence in bringing out a basic turn for the better in party style.

Comrade Ding Tingmo said that in order to achieve good results in straightening out the party style of provincial organs, the provincial CPC committee demanded that provincial organs, while earnestly studying central leading comrades' speeches and several documents issued by the central leadership recently, must properly carry out the following tasks.

1. They must conduct comparison and examination in accordance with the spirit of relevant central documents and must complete reports before the end of June. They must examine all problems which may be discovered and correct mistakes in the course of examination.

2. They must pay serious attention to investigating and dealing with important major cases.

3. They must strengthen education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

4. They must enforce discipline and resolutely implement the recent regulations stipulated by the central leadership on prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from doing business and running enterprises; on prohibiting cadres from using public funds to travel, to entertain guests, and to send gifts to others; on curbing the malpractice of arbitrarily sending people to visit foreign countries; and on selecting and employing cadres in strict accordance with the party's principles.

In his speech Ding Tingmo emphatically pointed out that to strive for a basic turn for the better in party style, it is necessary for the whole party to grasp the improvement of party style. The provincial CPC committee demanded that leading cadres above county level must set an example and dare to intervene in and deal with matters related to others' party style. Discipline inspection organs at all levels must strengthen the building of their own contingent and upgrade discipline inspection work to a new level in straightening out party style. CPC committees at all levels must pay serious attention to discipline inspection work and create necessary conditions for properly carrying out discipline inspection work. It is necessary to mobilize and organize political and legal, organizational, propaganda, journalistic, auditing, financial, industrial, and commercial departments and units to cooperate with party discipline inspection organs and make joint efforts to straighten out party style. Meanwhile, it is necessary to firmly grasp the struggle against serious economic crimes.

Comrade Ding Tingmo stressed that straightening out party style is a long-term task, so that we must establish the idea of waging the struggle for a long time, strengthen and improve political and ideological work, and make the education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline a regular system. Provided that we persist in building the two civilizations simultaneously and in a down-to-earth manner, we can build party organizations at all levels in the province even better.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PARTY ISSUES

HK160243 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial forum on building rural grassroots party organizations concluded in Kunming on 15 March.

The meeting held that as a result of work done by party organizations at all levels since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the great majority of the province's party organizations and party members are good or relatively good. However, we must realize that in the new situation in reforms and opening up, there are also many problems in the rural party organizations. The organizational life system of some of them is not on a sound basis. Some are weak and lax and even paralyzed. Party organizations at all levels must pay attention to these problems and solve them in the course of party rectification and regular education.

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CSO: 4005/534

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN SETS TASKS FOR GRASSROOTS RECTIFICATION

HK020241 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee's group for guiding party rectification held a meeting of party rectification office directors of prefectural and city CPC committees in Chengdu from 25 to 27 February, to sum up grassroots party rectification in the previous period and make arrangements for the coming period. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech.

The meeting held: Grassroots party rectification work is proceeding healthily in Sichuan. By mid-February, the great majority of the 61,300 party organizations in districts, townships, towns, basic-level enterprises and other undertakings, and urban neighborhoods had completed the study, and they will switch to comparison and examination in March. A number of these units have already completed comparison and examination. Over 95 percent of the 320,000 party members involved have taken part in party rectification study.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed the following three points regarding how to do a good job in the next period of party rectification:

1. Regard straightening out party style as the focal point in grassroots party rectification and ensure that this imbues the whole process of rectification.

2. Closely integrate party rectification with implementation of document no. 1 of 1986 issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Party rectification should stimulate the second stage of reforms in the rural areas and promote economic development there.

3. Continue to strengthen leadership over party rectification work and ensure good quality in the work.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

RELIGIOUS PRAYER CEREMONY ENDS IN LHASA

HK030529 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 11-day Lhasa traditional prayer meeting ended on 26 February in a ceremony of [words indistinct]. Great Master Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, honorary President of the Buddhist Association of China, went to Dazhao temple to attend the closing ceremony.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; and leading comrades of Lhasa City accompanied Great Master Bainqen to Dazhao temple and watched the ceremony.

On the afternoon of 26 February, accompanied by regional party and government responsible comrades Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Raidi and Doje Cering, Great Master Bainqen went to a place near the Lhasa river to take part in the monks' religious activities.

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NORTHEAST REGION

FIFTH LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

SK130545 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously in Shenyang this afternoon. Major items on the agenda of this session are to hear and discuss a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; ot hear a report on the motions work; to attend as nonvoting delegates the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; to hear a report on the work of the provincial government; and to conduct a by-election for secretary general, and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over today's meeting and delivered an opening speech. He urged that through this session, the CPPCC should further play its role as a comprehensive bank of talented people, actively offer suggestions and efforts for the building of the two civilizations and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and more successfully perform its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision. He also called for efforts to turn this session into a democratic, united, and successful one.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government, including Li Zemin, Xie Huangtian, and Bai Lichen, were invited to the opening ceremony.

Attending were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee: Chen Enfeng, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Yu Jingqing, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, Yue Weichun, and Liu Qingkui. Wei Zhi, former vice chairman, and Sun Yibei, former secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended a nonvoting delegates. Standing Committee members and members attending the opening ceremony totaled 463 people.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, Yu Jingqing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a work report to the session.

At today's meeting, (Qiu Fu), vice chairman of the motions work committee, delivered a report on the motions work of the Third and the Fourth Sessions of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Chairmen of various city CPPCC Committees attended as nonvoting delegates.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

Zhang Zhengde Presides

SK100226 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened in Shenyang on 8 March. Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, participating members heard and approved the report given by Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with regard to the status of affairs of congress deputies and the qualification examination of candidates for supplementary deputies. They approved as valid the election for the 23 deputies to the 6th provincial People's Congress. They heard the report given by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with regard to the proposed agenda for the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and with regard to the proposed namelist of the session's presidium and secretary general. They also heard the explanations concerning the readjustment of members of the motion examination committee and the budget committee and concerning the draft provisions of the provincial industrial and commercial administration.

At the meeting, Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech to relay the spirit of the national conference on political science and law.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Wang Guangzhong, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan.

Attending the meeting as observers were Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Yang Wenbin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial People's Government and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities.

Meeting Ends

SK120014 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended in Shenyang today. At the plenary session held this afternoon, the participants adopted the various items on the agenda and drafts examined by members. Meeting participants accepted the request of Comrade (Qi Yong) to resign from the post of member of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Appointment letters were issued at the meeting to directors of various departments and bureaus and chairmen of various commissions under the provincial People's Government as well as the vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, who were appointed by the 17th and the 18th Standing Committee meetings.

Wang Guangzhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Attending the meeting where Zhang Zhengde, Xie Huangtian, Zhang Tiejun, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Cui Ronghan, and 48 members. Attending the meeting as observers were Wen Zhizhen, vice governor of the province; Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Wang Wenbin), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial People's Government and responsible comrades of various city People's Congress Standing Committees.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK100347 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] This morning, the 5th Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 16th Standing Committee meeting. Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Through discussions, the meeting participants adopted a decision on convening the fifth plenary session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 12 March, and adopted the schedules for this session.

(Liu Qinggui), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, gave an explanation on personnel changes and on electing additional members and members to fill the vacancies through consultations, the meeting decided to elect 23 additional CPPCC Committee members, and adopted a suggestion on conducting by-elections for a secretary general and Standing Committee members, which will be submitted to the plenary session for examination and discussions.

After discussion, the meeting adopted in principle a work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, which will be submitted to the plenary session for examination and discussions, and adopted reports on other relevant matters.

Attending the meeting were Chen Enfeng, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, (Xu Jingqing), Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, and Yue Weichun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The namelist of the additional and supplementary members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee is given in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames: (Yu Duanlin), (You Longjiang), (Wang Hong) female, (Wang Tingxi), (Wang Chunshan), (Qi Erjia), Xu Hongwen, (Wu Qiucai), (Song Shushen), (He Houde), (Li Nian) female, (Li Benxiu), (Zhou Benlie), (Xiang Chungui), (Huang Guoda), (Yang Guanying) Hui nationality, (Tong Xingzhi) Hui nationality, (Kemoerbagen) Mongolian nationality, (Xu Yousheng), (Xian Yingnian), (Fang Shunong), (Zhen Guangyi), and (Yan Chonghui).

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING DISCUSSES BUILDING 3d CADRES' ECHELON

SK120220 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial experience-exchange meeting on building the third echelon of cadres concluded in Liaoyang City on 8 March. The meeting pointed out that, hereafter, our province should put its work emphasis of building the third echelon on training young reserve cadres and upgrading their quality in an all-round way in order to build a cadres' contingent which has both good morality and ability, a large number of members, and a reasonable structure, and cannot only accept the demand for the immediate readjustment of leading bodies, but also meet the demand for building leading bodies on a long-term basis, in order to continuously renew the rank of reserve cadres.

The meeting opened on 4 March with the participation of responsible comrades from the organizational departments of 13 cities, including Shenyang, Dalian, and Anshan. At the meeting, these comrades exchanged their experiences gained in this regard. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the departments and commissions of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the meeting, Shan Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC Committee. delivered a speech, in which he stressed: The future emphasis of the work in building the third cadres' echelon will be changed from the practice of selecting cadres on a large scale into that of paying attention to both selecting cadres and training cadres in order to upgrade their quality; from the practice of chiefly building cadres' ranks into that of paying attention to both building cadres' ranks and establishing systems of personnel affairs; and from the practice of paying attention to the quality of individual into that of paying attention to both the quality of individual and the structure of their ranks. In training reserve cadres, it is imperative to uphold the principle of paying attention to both morality and ability and training them in an all-round way. At present, attention should be paid to conducting education on ideals, party spirit, and discipline among them on the one hand, and attention should also be paid to enabling them to study and master the basic theories of Marxism on the other hand, in order to prevent them from getting lost under a new or complicated circumstance.

In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: In the first half of 1986, we should regard as a main task the work of selecting and training the reserve cadres of the party and government organs at or above the county level and should achieve a breakthrough progress in this regard.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY STYLE

SK130131 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of cadres of the provincial-level organs in Shenyang on the morning of 11 March. The meeting called on the provincial-level organs to seek unity of thinking, define targets, strengthen confidence, and make concerted efforts in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and to really set an example to the whole province. With the Liaoning People's Theater as the main assembly hall, five supplementary assembly sites were set up. Attending the meeting were more than 5,000 people, including leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; and party-member cadres of the provincial-level departments and bureaus.

Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC nommittee, delivered a report entitled "The Provincial-level Organs Should Set an Example to the Whole Province in Straightening Out Party Style."

In his report, Comrade Sun Qi, first of all, reported the situation in which the provincial-level organs straightened out party style in the previous period.

He said: Over the past 3 months, the provincial-level organs have made initial achievements in straightening out party style and eliminating some ideological problems concerning straightening out party style, and have enhanced their confidence in straightening out party style and a sense of responsibility for taking the lead in the work through conscientiously studying and carrying out the guidelines of the documents of the central authorities and the guidelines of the speeches delivered by the central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central organs, and through making comparison and examinations. Some serious problems concerning party style have been investigated, and some of them are being solved. In view of the general situation, the situation of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs is good. But the development of the work is uneven. About two-thirds of all units do not really go into action. Even the units that have done a good job in straightening out party style still lag far short of the demands for realizing a

fundamental turn for the better in party style. Although these problems, which involve only a few departments and party-member cadres, are non-essentials, they with great corrosive influence have brought about bad influence to the political work, have brought about damages to the images of the party and the government as well as the prestige of the leading organs, and have interfered with the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. Thus, every communist party member should draw the following few lessons. First, party members should always remember the lofty ideal of realizing communism. Second, they should never forget the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Third, they should never forget the party's discipline.

In his speech, Comrade Sun Qi set forth specific demands for further achieving the work of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs.

He said: This year, the leading organs at the provincial, city, and county levels, and some 500 large and medium-sized enterprises should be the first in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In order to realize this work, the provincial CPC Committee urged that upon the conclusion of the meeting the provincial-level organs should take the previous-stage work of straightening out party style as the basis to further go into action and to concentrate energy on grasping some major tasks. They should concentrate time and energy on studying documents, investigating problems, straightening out unhealthy practices, and establishing the system of responsibility for straightening out party style in order to further enhance their confidence in straightening out party style, a sense of responsibility for straightening out unhealthy practices, and their initiative and awareness of straightening out party style.

Efforts should be made to achieve the investigation work with a focus on investigating leading organs, the leading cadres at and above the department and bureau levels, and the units and individuals with serious unhealthy practices. Leaders should take the lead in carrying out the investigation work. As for investigating the provincial-level organs, the leading cadres at the provincial level, and the responsible comrades of the departments, commissions, and bureaus should take the lead in carrying out the investigation work. The units and individuals should consciously rectify the existing unhealthy practices through investigation and actively wash away their own impurities in order to set a good example for the entire cadres.

On the basis of studying documents and carrying out investigations, we should firmly attend to rectifying unhealthy practices. We should rapidly straighten out the unhealthy practices that should be corrected instead of waiting or relying on others to do it. We should also set up some essential rules and regulations for making investigations and straightening out the unhealthy practices in order to block all loopholes.

We should conscientiously and seriously investigate and handle major and appalling cases, we should break through obstacles, bravely face difficulties, put the stress on party spirit instead of stressing face-saving, and handle the cases impartially. If found involved, 11 organizations and cadres, regardless of their levels, must have their problems firmly handled. It is

necessary to strictly enforce the party's policies. We must rely on the masses and avoid raising a hue and cry in thoroughly investigating the cases. At the same time, we should not allow everyone to pass the test without careful, individual screening. We must pay attention to draw clear demarcation lines in applying policies. We should enhance the education on party spirit among party members, pay close attention to the party's organizational activities, and strengthen our leadership over the work of straightening out party style.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has designated Comrades Li Guixian, Sun Qi, and Li Zemin to concentrate major efforts on grasping party style; Comrades Chen Suzhi and Gao Zi to spare no efforts on grasping party style; and other Standing Committee members to grasp party style from different angles in line with their own professional work. The provincial CPC Committee has organized a leading group in charge of straightening out party style in the provincial-level organs and established offices in charge of the work.

The provincial CPC Committee called on the principal responsible comrades of the leading party groups and the party committees of the provincial-level organs to concentrate efforts on straightening out party style. All units should grasp their own prominent unhealthy practices and solve the problems one after another in order to ensure that the straightening out of unhealthy practices will not become a mere formality.

Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES 6 MARCH

SK070533 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded in Changchun this afternoon. Huo Mingguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's joint session. After conducting earnest discussion and fully airing their views, members to the meeting approved a report on the work of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, a report by the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on examination of the credentials of deputies, a draft namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, a draft namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Committee of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, a draft namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Budget Examination Committee of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and a draft schedule of the session.

The meeting also approved a decision on designating the week between 12 and 18 April every year as the tree-planting week of Jilin Province.

Attending the meeting were Zhao Xiu, chairman, and Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhomusu, zhu Jinghang, and Xu Yuancun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as observers were Liu Shulin, provincial vice governor, Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and responsible comrades of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN COMMEMORATES SOVIET REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS

SK230212 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Tomorrow is the 63th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. This morning, responsible comrades of the provincial and Changchun City People's Governments and the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association gathered in front of the Soviet Red Army martyrs' monument in the Changchun City People's Square to mourn and present wreaths to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the anti-fascist war.

The satin ribbons on the wreaths read "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war."

Attending the wreath-presenting ceremony were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the provincial government and president of the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association; (Zhu Wenyu), vice president of the branch; and (Zhang Mingyuan), vice mayor of Changchun City.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPC OFFICIAL'S REPORT ON PARTY STYLE

SK120846 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] This morning at a converence on rectifying party style held by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Wang Fei, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a report entitled "Clearly Understand the Situation, Clearly Define the Tasks, and Unswervingly Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style."

Comrade Wang Fei said: More than 3 years have elapsed since the 12th National Party Congress issued the call for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style in 5 years. To realize this call on schedule is a task we must fulfill. The provincial CPC Committee has decided on the following targets to be achieved this year in improving party style: the provincial organs should be the first to fundamentally improve party style, and the organs directly under cities, prefectures and counties should basically bring about a fundamental improvement in their party style. According to the requirements of the provincial CPC committee, the criteria for a fundamental turn for the better in party style are: 1) whether or not party members have enhanced their party spirit, have corrected their ideological individualism and other unhealthy tendencies, such as power abuse for selfish gain, and have overcome their economic egoism; and whether or not leading bodies have improved their combat strength, have had the courage to pay attention to and correct their work, 2) whether or not party members have enforced discipline strictly and have eliminated their political liberalism and organizational factionalism; and whether party organizations have improved their combat strength, 3) whether or not party members have created an atmosphere for study, and have established the study style of integrating theory with practice; and whether or not cadres in particular leading cadres, have improved their political awareness and professional competence, and 4) whether or not party members have raised their work efficiency and eliminated bureaucracy.

Comrade Wang Fei said: This year is the key one for fundamentally improving party style. In order to fulfill the tasks for this purpose, the whole party should exert concerted efforts to tackle problems in a comprehensive manner. CPC committees and governments at all levels, as well as all departments should pay attention to improving party style. This year the focus should be placed on improving the party style of provincial organs so that they will set an example for the whole province and lead the cities, prefectures, and

counties in improving party style. Conscientious attention should be paid and solid work done in solving every problem of every department. Solid work should be performed in the following fields:

1. Effective measures should be adopted to conscientiously correct various unhealthy trends. We should consider the elimination of unhealthy trends the most important task in improving party style, and grasp it firmly and successfully. We should properly solve the problems of power abuse for selfish gain, political liberalism, economic law and discipline violation, serious bureaucratic workstyle, and appointing people by favoritism in the field of organizational work. All localities and departments should proceed from their actual conditions, clearly define the major problems they will correct, solve them in a planned and systematic manner, and strive to eliminate within this year all the unhealthy trends that the masses are most dissatisfied with. The six leading bodies at the provincial level, and party and government leading bodies at and above the county level should successfully carry out democratic activities, examine themselves by making comparisons, earnestly correct their own unhealthy tendencies and their problems arising in the course of improving party style, and take the lead in correcting their own problems and daring to tackle hard and difficult cases.

2. Efforts should be stepped up to investigate and handle cases involving law and discipline violations, and deal stern blows to serious economic crimes. Key objects to be investigated and dealt with are leading organs and leading cadres at the county level or above, in particular organs directly under the province, leading cadres at and above the city or prefectural level and their children, and some well-known persons, who violate law and discipline. In the meantime, we should also investigate and punish those who go against the wind by committing mistakes themselves while checking on those of others, and who take a laissez-faire attitude, are not effective, and refuse to handle unhealthy trends and law and discipline violations, or even support, connive with, and shield them. In investigating and handling cases involving discipline violations, all localities should have the courage to remove all obstacles and carry it out through to the end. They should adhere to the principle that everybody is equal before law and discipline. All cases, no matter who is implicated, should be thoroughly investigated and strictly handled.

3. Intensive efforts should be made to conduct education on party spirit and conscientiously straighten out discipline. Under the unified leadership of CPC committees at various levels, discipline inspection commissions, our organization, propaganda, and other relevant departments should work in close coordination to carry out this work. Focusing on the education on four have's, we should educate party members on party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

Comrade Wang Fei concluded: The current situation in improving party style is very good. We should seize this opportunity and encourage the whole party to exert concerted efforts. In this way we will be able to fulfill this year's tasks for improving party style and achieve, as soon as possible, a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG COMMEMORATES SOVIET RED ARMY MARTYRS

SK230218 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Today is the 63th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. On the morning of 22 February, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, the provincial Sino-USSR Friendship Association laid wreaths at the tombs of and monuments to the Soviet Red Army martyrs. The satin ribbons of the wreaths read: "Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the Anti-Fascist War."

Attending the wreath-laying ceremony were He Shoulun, vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government; (Sheng Fuhong), vice mayor of the Harbin City People's Government; Wang Yaochen, president of the provincial Sino-USSR Friendship Association; and (Zou Mingwu), vice president of the harbin City Sino-USSR Friendship Association.

The People's Governments and the Sino-USSR Friendship Associations of Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, Suifenhe, and Heihe Cities and Tongjiang County also presented wreaths to the rombs of and monuments to the Soviet Red Army martyrs in their localities.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG OFFICIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED PARTY STYLE

HK070719 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Excerpts] At the regional rally of organs at the regional level to convey the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Amudong Niyazi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, demanded that party organizations at all levels indulge in less idle talk, do more practical work, and achieve a basic improvement of party style in our region as soon as possible. The rally concluded this afternoon.

In his speech, Amudong Niyazi said: Over the past few years, through party rectification, the ideological and political quality of the party members has been greatly improved, party spirit strengthened, and party style improved. Marked improvement has been made in some aspects. However, we must see that many problems still exist in party style and some of them are fairly serious. The several serious problems now existing in the work style of organs are also pertinent in our region to different degrees.

In view of this, we must be determined to immediately solve the salient problems existing in the work style of organs. The cars purchased, replaced, and used contrary to regulations which should be sealed up for safekeeping must be sealed up for safekeeping and those which should be returned must be returned. Those which should not be allocated but have been allocated must be cancelled. If it is discovered in future that cars are bought contrary to regulations, the cars are to be confiscated and the responsibility of the leaders must be investigated and affixed. Regarding personnel going abroad, we must strengthen management in future and strictly implement the system of examination and approval. It is essential to resolutely curb the malpractices of spending public funds on dinners, gifts, and tourism.

At the rally, Shi Geng, secretary of the regional discipline inspection committee, conveyed the spirit of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and relevant documents. He expressed his views on how to implement the spirit of this meeting.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO ON BUILDING RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

HK210535 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by reporter Li Wenjun [2621 2429 0193]: "Carry On the Reform and Practically Build Party Organizations at the Grassroots Level in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] The Organizational Department of the Regional CPC Committee held a regional forum on work in building, party rectification, and implementation of policies of rural grassroots party organizations in Yinchuan from 24 February to 2 March. Eight responsible comrades of party committees of various prefectures, cities, and counties (districts) and concerned departments directly under the regional authorities attended the meeting.

The meeting relayed the spirit of the national forum on work in party building, party rectification, and implementation of policies of rural grassroots party organizations. It analyzed the state of rural grassroots party organizations of our region, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed questions concerning the strengthening of work in party building, party rectification, and implementation of policies for rural grassroots party organizations.

When the meeting was in session, Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and the responsible comrade of the Organizational Department of the Regional CPC Committee gave speeches. In their speeches, they analyzed the state of the rural grassroots party organizations of our region and put forward concrete suggestions on strengthening the building of rural grassroots party organizations.

On building rural grassroots party organizations, Comrade Hao Tingzao stressed that we must earnestly solve the problem in building the leading bodies of rural grassroots party organizations. While building the leading bodies in accordance with the principle of ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, we must make appropriate arrangements for old comrades who have left the leading bodies and should show concern for their political and daily life, award them with honorary certificates, and create an atmosphere of respecting the old. We must give full play to the role of a bastion of rural grassroots party organizations and the role of a vanguard

and model of party members. We must earnestly grasp the work to improve the ideology and style of rural grassroots cadres and perfect the party's organizational life.

Regarding party rectification, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out that generally speaking, the development of party rectification in towns and townships of our region is healthy and the momentum is good. Its characteristics are: A great deal of investigation and study was carried out before party rectification began. Party committees at various levels have emphasized it. The study of documents has been quite satisfactorily grasped and is carried out in light of reality. The principle of making reforms in the course of rectification has been upheld. After analyzing existing problems, he pointed out: We must strengthen education in the whole process and earnestly do a good job in making comparisons and examinations. We must inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, improve the pary's work style, handle matters impartially, and strengthen unity.

Regarding the sizes of various establishments, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out: 1) It is necessary to check up on various temporary establishments. If the task of these establishments have already been fulfilled or if such tasks can be fulfilled by relevant departments, these establishments should be disbanded. Some of these establishments may continue to exist temporarily and others may be retained only a name. 2) Reorganize companies of an administrative nature. All such companies should gradually be changed into economic entities. 3) Reorganize and streamline internal establishments. 4) Reduce the staff according to the stipulated size of each establishment. In order to do a good job in preparations for the second administrative structural reform in the region, the Regional CPC Committee has issued a "Circular on Stopping the Increase of Administrative Establishments, Freezing the Size of Administrative Establishments, and Strictly Controlling the Size of Non-productive Establishments" in order to ensure the smooth progress of structural reform throughout the whole region.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

HK150343 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial conference on organizational work concluded in Lanzhou today. The meeting studied the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the speeches of leading central comrades on straightening our party style, and conveyed the spirit of the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC committee and of relevant meetings of the CPC Central Committee organization department. It summed up work in 1986 and studied and made arrangements for the work this year.

The meeting pointed out that this year the province must seriously implement in its organizational work the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the spirit of speeches of leading central and provincial comrades on straightening out party style, the central circular on promoting and employing cadres in strict accordance with party principles, and the provincial CPC committee's decision on implementing this circular.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said that the province's organizational work this year should be done even better than last year.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S LI QINGWEI REPORTS ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK110159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In his report to the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Shaanxi Governor Li Qingwei said that in order to achieve the vast goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the government at all levels must vigorously step up the building of spiritual civilization while getting a good grasp of building material civilization.

He said: The government and the departments at all levels must step up education in the situation, the tasks, and the policies, in the four basic principles, in patriotism and communist ideals, and in socialist morality and discipline. The cultural and publishing departments must integrate social benefit with economic results, putting the former in first place, and resolutely boycott literature and art works that poison people's souls and harm young people. They must resolutely oppose trends of violating the four basic principles and pursuing bourgeois liberalization.

Li Qingwei said: In the first half of this year, we must first curb six unhealthy trends: indiscriminately sending people on foreign trips; spending public funds on travel; the running of businesses and enterprises by party and government organ cadres; indulgence in extravagance and waste; giving banquets and presenting gifts; and engaging in bribery and corruption.

He stressed: We must make resolute and sustained efforts to curb unhealthy trends, and start with major and important cases. All those who violate law and discipline must be strictly investigated and punished.

Li Qingwei said: We must crack down hard on speculation, swindling, smuggling and peddling contraband, bribery and corruption, and other serious economic crime. The government and the public security and judicial departments at all levels must dare to tackle tough problems and break through networks of relationships. They must unearth all the facts, no matter who is involved, and deal with the matter swiftly and strictly according to law.

We must further strengthen public order and crack down hard on murder, robbery, rape, and criminal gangs. We must resolutely ban all ugly phenomena and strive for a further turn for the better in social mood.

Through carrying out education in common knowledge of law, we should gradually enable young people and all the masses to learn and enforce the law and also to spontaneously abide by and apply the law and wage resolute struggle against all illegal activities.

The work personnel of local government at all levels must persevere in the program of serving the people wholeheartedly, and sincerely provide good service for the grassroots, the masses, and production.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S LIU FENG STRESSES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK110229 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Mar 86

["Summary" of speech made by Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Feng at 5th Enlarged Plenary Session of 6th Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee: "Enhance Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, and Strive to Promote the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Liu Feng's speech was in the following three parts: 1) Further enhance understanding and persevere in building the two civilizations together; 2) Strengthen the party's ideological and political work; 3) Do a thoroughly good job in building party style.

Liu Feng said: the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a very important period. Fundamentally speaking, the task facing us is to build material civilization with one hand and spiritual civilization with the other.

We must clearly realize that the results of building socialist spiritual civilization in Qinghai are not yet good enough. In many areas and units there is a trend of attaching much importance to material interests and little to ideological and political work. There are many problems in party style. There are still serious unhealthy trends in the economic field. Bourgeois liberalization has raised its head on the ideological and cultural front. Social order is not stable enough. Grassroots work in the rural and pastoral areas is weak.

The leading comrades of the party and government at all levels must fully understand the important position and role of building spiritual civilization in the entire socialist cause, and firmly embrace the idea of building the two civilizations together.

Speaking on strengthening the party's ideological and political work, Liu Feng said: The many current problems in politics, ideology, and work style are directly linked to the weakness of ideological and political work. Cadres at all levels must fully understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work.

He said: The current main problem in party style in Qinghai is that there is conspicuous liberalism and individualism, serious bureaucratism, and rampant

practices of seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principles. At present the situation in tackling party style problems is very good. The central authorities have issued a series of important instructions on this topic and made some important arrangement for dealing with it. The current issue is that we must follow the principle of making resolute and sustained efforts, proposed by the central authorities, utter less empty talk, do more practical work, and do a good job in implementing the central instructions.

Liu Feng said: In grasping the building of party style in the province, we must first take rectification of organ style as the point of breakthrough, and launch a major inspection of party style. Second, the leaders must take the lead and begin with themselves. Third, we must continue to get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major and important cases and vigorously curb a number of unhealthy trends. Fourth, we must promote education in party spirit, put systems on a sound basis, and strictly enforce discipline. Fifth, we must do a good job in grassroots party rectification and strengthen the building of grassroots party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK081140 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The regional organization work forum which ended on 4 March stressed that CPC committees and organizational departments at all levels must earnestly implement the circular recently issued by the CPC Central Committee on examining and employing cadres in strict accordance with the party's principles, and accelerate the pace of building leadership groups to meet the four requirements on cadres.

The forum held that the circular of the CPC Central Committee is an effective measure for fighting and correcting malpractices and for bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style under the new situation, [words indistinct] an important principle which we must uphold for properly carrying out the work concerning party's organizational cadres in the future.

The forum demanded that CPC committees and leading cadres at all levels earnestly study the spirit of the central circular, conduct a series examination of the selection and employment of cadres as done in the past in accordance with the requirements of the circular, and promptly and resolutely solve problems which may arise.

The forum stressed that CPC committees and organizational departments at all levels must strengthen ideological building of leadership groups, improve their style, and upgrade the political and professional quality of the members of leadership groups. It is necessary to educate cadres to establish an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. Leading cadres at all levels, the newly promoted leading cadres in particular, must pay attention to conducting investigations and research, must take the mass line, and must cultivate themselves both politically and professionally so as to upgrade their ability to serve the people.

The forum demanded that it is necessary to strengthen the building of rural grassroots party organizations and strengthen their combat effectiveness. Attention should be paid to recruiting party members from peasants, from outstanding young peasants in particular.

The forum also studied the problem of implementing policies on intellectuals, and demanded that CPC committees at all levels strengthen their leadership over intellectual work and firmly grasp the implementation of concrete policies.

Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the forum.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG SOCIAL ORDER MARKEDLY IMPROVES

HK060921 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Social order in our region has markedly improved. The proportion of the number of criminal cases to the total population has dropped nearly to the historical level of 1956. The struggle against serious crimes and againt serious economic crimes which has been waged in our region has produced an active effect on the promotion of social order and on the basic improvement of the general mood of society. On this basis, all places and departments have generally strengthened comprehensively tidying up social order. An excellent situation in which all fronts and departments and the whole society have comprehensively tidied up social order has emerged. The number of criminal cases in all urban and rural areas throughout Xinjiang has been markedly reduced. Social order in public places, such as stations, [words indistinct] and agricultural trade markets, has remarkably improved. The number of cases of fighting, drunkenness, and [words indistinct] has been greatly reduced. The masses generally have a sense of security.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DEBATES CADRES' WORKSTYLE

HK171003 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] While discussing Governor Li Qingwei's report, some deputies to the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress said: The key to accomplishing our province's great Seventh 5-Year Plan lies in transforming the work style of cadres.

(Wang Junze), Baoji City Deputy, said: To accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan, cadres at all levels must first be required to adopt a matter-of-fact attitude and the spirit of blazing new trails, and to organize and lead cadres to work hard. The quality of some cadres is now poor and the problems of their work style are very conspicuous. The masses said so: Upper-level cadres underline sentences on documents, commune cadres rely on the telephone to work, and village and group cadres attend to their own matters. This phenomenon of going through the motions among the ranks of cadres must urgently change.

Deputy (Tang Huaijin) said: Some cadres are very zealous to seek personal gain for themselves, but slack and perfunctory in their work. Some township cadres would rather stay idle in their organs than go among peasants. Even if they did no among the peasants, they would leave the peasants early in the morning and return late. They are indifferent to the masses' practical problems in production and livelihood. They do not work hard to help them solve them.

In their speech, Yan'an prefectural delegation's deputies said: The problems of cadres' work style complained of relatively strongly by the masses in rural areas, are mainly in three aspects:

1. Taking advantage of powers and functions to pursue private ends--the financial management of some rural areas is chaotic and their accounts are not clear. They do not publish their accounts to the masses. Their system is not sound. Some cadres take the opportunity to commit graft and misappropriate public funds. They even embezzle relief funds and materials and give them to their relatives and close friends.

2. Some grassroots cadres neither uphold justice nor adhere to principles, and are zealous to try to establish relationships with others and secure advantages through pull or influence.

3. Grassroots party organizations are weak and slack. Some party branches have neither held meetings, study, nor carried out organizational activities for a long time. Some grassroots organizations and cadres do not bother about gambling, mercenary marriage, nor feudal and superstitious activities.

The deputies urgently hope that leaders at all levels will attach sufficient importance to the problems of cadres' work style, take effective measures to transform cadres' work style, and guarantee the successful accomplishment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4005/534

NORTHWEST REGION

HUANG BAOZHANG URGES BUILDING UP POLICE FORCE

HK070731 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] In his speech at the work conference of the Xinjiang Armed Police Corps which concluded yesterday, Huang Baozhang, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee, vice chairman of the region, and deputy secretary of the political and legal committee of the regional CPC committee, stressed: It is necessary to adhere to the principle of strictly curbing unhealthy trends, to correct party style, and to do a better job in building the armed police units in our region.

Huang Baozhang demanded: In the course of correcting party style, the leadership organs of the Xinjiang Armed Police Corps must take a good lead. Leaders at all levels must conscientiously carry out inspections in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities on correcting party style. They must solve the problems, if any. He pointed out: The armed police units shoulder the important duty of upholding social order. They must strictly administer police affairs, abide by discipline and the law, regard the popularization of the law as an important content of building the police units, grasp it as an important matter, and stand in the van of the popularization of the law.

Huang Baozhang emphatically pointed out: Leadership organs at all levels of the police corps must firmly establish the idea that leaders must provide service and the organs must concentrate on work in the grassroots. They must go deep into the grassroots in a planned way and help them solve specific problems. All cadres and policemen must establish the idea of protecting and serving the people, cultivate good work style, observe strict discipline, selflessly work to protect the people's interests, and make new contributions toward upholding stability and unity in the region and defending the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/534

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENZHEN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION UPHOLDS PRINCIPLE

HK171548 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] In carrying out discipline inspection work, the Discipline Inspection Commission of a PLA regiment stationed in Shenzhen has paid serious attention to supervising CPC committees at the same level. It has thus been praised by cadres and fighters as an iron discipline inspection commission daring to tackle tough problems.

After leading cadres of the regiment were given woolen army uniforms, a leading member of the regiment CPC committee in charge of logistics work instructed others to use public funds to buy an imported dry cleaner valued at 35 yuan for each of the 8 leading cadres above the department level. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the regiment believed that this violated financial discipline, so it upheld principles to recover the public funds.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the region dared to interfere in and tackle matters concerning the violation of regulations by members of the CPC committee at the regiment level. In May 1985, the regimental service cooperative used public funds to issue the so-called special zone allowance to all staff members and workers. When the Discipline Inspection Commission learned about this, it explicitly pointed out that the expense violated regulations and the money must be recovered. Three staff members of the service cooperative were wives of leading members of the CPC committee of the regiment, and one or two regimental leaders only provided sketchy information. Everybody in the administrative organs of the CPC committee of the region was talking about the matter. (Liu Zhihui), a member of the Discipline Inspection Commission and director of the logistics department of the regiment, took a clear-cut stand and resolute attitude. He believed that the issuing of the funds violated financial and economic discipline and that all the money issued must be recovered. The wife if a leading member of the CPC committee of the regiment said: I will not give back the money. I'll see what you do with me. (Liu Zhihui) said: If you do not give back the money, I will deduct it from your husband's salary. Backed by the CPC committee of the regiment, the Discipline Inspection Commission finally recovered all the funds issued.

The Discipline Inspection Commission adopted a more resolute attitude in dealing with the problems of its members. In March 1985, a deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, through connections, sent a brother

of his former classmate who had served as a soldier in a company to study in the training team of the hospital of the division. The company concerned had a lot of complaints about this. Many soldiers wrote letters to expose the case. After investigation, the Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting to seriously criticize the deputy secretary and return the soldier to the company.

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CSO: 4005/547

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MAIN POINTS OF HENAN 1986 MILITIA, MOBILIZATION WORK

HK181004 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee recently approved and circulated the main points of militia and mobilziation work for 1986 which were drawn up by the CPC Committee of the Henan Military District. The provincial CPC Committee stressed that CPC committees and governments at all levels must regard economic construction as the focal point, really strengthen leadership over militia and mobilization work, and in accordance with the spirit of the main points, seriously do well in grasping militia and mobilization work in our province.

The Henan Military District CPC Committee's main points of militia and mobilization work point out: Militia and mobilization work for 1986 must be closely centered on economic construction, a major task in our country. We must adhere to the principle of educating quantity, improving quality, grasping key points, and laying a good foundation. We must persist in reform and blazing new trails, and further strengthen the building of the reserve forces.

The main points clearly point out: The main task of militia and mobilization work in our province this year are to seriously grasp well militia organizational building; to make good preparations for wartime mobilization; to organize militia to vigorously take part in the building of the two civilizations; to do well in conducting political education for the militia, in carrying out military training for the personnel of the military reserve service, and in the management of militia weapons and equipment; to really grasp well the implementation of all regulations, systems, and safety measures; to do well in the registration of the military service; to complete the tasks of conscription and of recruiting trainee pilots; and to help local civil affairs departments to well in receiving and resettling demobilized servicemen.

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CSO: 4005/547

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR ATTENDS MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW180621 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial government and the provincial military district called a meeting on militia and reserve service work from 15 to 17 March, attended by leaders of all city governments, prefectural administrative offices, and military subdistricts, as well as other departments concerned.

The meeting studied the central authorities' relevant documents and the guidelines of the all-army and the Nanjing Military Region's meetings on militia and reserve service work, and studied measures for implementing the guidelines in the light of the actual situation in each locality and unit.

Xue Ju, chairman of the people's armed forces commission under the provincial party committee and governor, spoke calling on party committees and people's armed forces committees at all levels to pay close attention to militia and reserve service work and the transfer of the work of the people's armed forces committee to local government.

Commander of the provincial military district Li Qing made a report and Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng spoke.

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CSO: 4005/547

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU MEETING SUMS UP COASTAL SENTRY POST EXPERIENCE

OW161407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in coastal defense sentry posts closed in Dongtai County on 15 March. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Jaingsu Provincial government and the Jiangsu Military District. Some 170 persons attended the meeting. They included representatives of the departments concerned under the General Staff Department, the Nanjing Military Region, and fraternal units of Fujian, Zhejiang, Zhoushan and Shengsi; responsible persons of the provincial government and the Jiangsu Military District; and leaders of coastal cities and counties.

During the meeting, the participants summed up and exchanged experiences in building coastal defense sentry posts, and visited five sentry posts and a sentry [word indistinct] in Nantong and Donghai Counties. At the 15 March meeting, the Jiangsu Provincial Government and the Jiangsu Military District conferred the honorable title of model coastal defense sentry post on a sentry post at (Hengxin) Township of Nantong County, commended the Dongtai County People's Government, 6 other advanced units, and 10 advanced persons, and cited 6 persons for meritorious service.

Zeng Shen, commander of the Jiangsu Military District, delivered a summing-up report. Vice Governor Yang Yongyi spoke on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government. Comrade Yang Yongyi affirmed Jiangsu's experience in building coastal defense sentry posts, and called on the party committees and governments at all levels to place the building of sentry posts on their daily agenda. He urged the departments concerned to make a concerted effort to organize sentry post personnel in sentry training and in exercises on combat readiness, public security, and prevention of typhoon or flood damages, and to standardize the sentry post work.

He emphasized: The coastal defense sentry posts must focus their work at economic construction, and take advantage of their richly endowed natural conditions to develop diversified production undertakings. They should closely integrate their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency with the development of beaches and coastal economy, and create a new situation of joint army-civilian defense in our province.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT, LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT CADRES MEET

HK150728 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Logistics Department of the Xizang Military District recently held an enlarged CPC Committee meeting of leading cadres at and above the battalion level. The meeting seriously summed up the experience gained by engaging in political and ideological work over the years, analyzed the features of political and ideological work in the new period, and proposed suggestions for working successfully.

The participants held: At present, the political and ideological work has new features. First, with the implementation of the policy of invigorating the internal economy and opening up to the outside, some bourgeois things from the West will be able to corrode the thinking of some cadres and fighters. Second, following the structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of the units, the number of workers engaging in the political work will be reduced. Third, the relationship between the government and the military and between the military and the people is marred by new features. The young cadres and fighters generally have a better educational background, are quick thinkers, easily accept new things, and are innovative in terms of reform and new ideas. Fourth, following the introduction of the contracted responsibility system in the rural areas and the policy of invigorating the economy, some cadres and and fighters will be able to pay more attention to their family problems.

In light of these features, the participants held that we must grasp well ideological and education work in the following areas: First, we should seriously conduct education about ideals, morality, education and discipline. We should educate people about taking the overall situation into consideration and observing discipline. By launching activities to heighten their understanding about organizations, we should make them have self-respect. Second, we should grasp well education about basic theories. Cadres at all levels, particularly those at and below the regiment level, must seriously study the basic theories of Marxist-Leninist and the basic theories of scientific socialism, so as to constantly heighten their understanding, thought, and capability. We should be good at using Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought to educate units, to guide work, and to solve new problems that develop under the new historical conditions, so as to strive to create a new situation in building the units. Third, we should uphold the regular practice of educating the units about the situation and legal system. All units must act in

accordance with the actual conditions of cadres and fighters and regularly educate the units about these two areas in both centralized and comprehensive ways. Thus the cadres and fighters will understand the law. Fourth, we should grasp the study of science and culture, the training of qualified personnel for both the army and localities, and the joint building between the army and the people. Fifth, we should do well in regular ideological and political work. We must criticize and educate about shortcomings and mistakes committed by cadres and fithers. We must pay attention to their hardships and let them give play to their strong points in order to strengthen the building of the units.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FORCE COLLEGES--Beginning this year, China will carry out major reforms in recruiting pilots. Air Force academies will be changed to 3-year Air Force colleges. Physical examinations for recruiting pilots in Jiangsu will be conducted by concerned cities. After the results of physical examination are confirmed by the local physical examination teams sent by the Military Commission, those who have passed the test will be enrolled in Air Force colleges. At a provincial meeting on recruiting pilots, which ended on 19 March, Vice Governor Ling Qihong called on party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen the leadership and coordinate with departments concerned to ensure successful completion of this task. Zhen Shen, commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 86 OW] /9274

STUDENT PILOT RECRUITMENT MEETING--A meeting on recruiting student pilots held by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and Provincial Military District ended in Hangzhou 14 March. Shen Zulun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, addressed the meeting. He called on party committees and governments at all levels to recommend the best students for the air units in order to make fresh contributions to modernization of national defense. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 86 OW] /9274

PLA LITERATURE, ART--At a discussion meeting of the Nanjing Military Region on the creation of art and literature which ended on 16 March, Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, respectively commander and political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, called on the great number of literary and art workers to plunge into the fiery reform and construction of the army, portray the new outlook of contemporary soldiers, and produce more and better works to pay tribute to the 60th founding anniversary of the PLA. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9274

HEILONGJIANG MARTYR HONORED--On 20 March in Nangan County, the regiment to which (Liu Yingjun) belonged during his lifetime held a meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the death of (Liu Yingjun), who heroically gave his life for the people. Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, Liu Zhenghua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, respectively wrote inscriptions for (Liu Jingjun) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Mar 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4005/547

BRIEFS

REPORT ON CARIBBEAN ACTIVITIES--Taipei, March 20 (CNA)--The Republic of China maintains diplomatic ties with six nations in a single area of the Caribbean despite the nation's experience in world diplomatic activities has largely been adverse and difficult. Wang Meng-Shien, Chinese ambassador to the Dominican Republic, said that the number of nations the ROC maintains diplomatic relations with in the Caribbean region is the same as the number with which Communist China holds relations in the area. The Republic of China is fighting a tough diplomatic battle with the Peiping regime in the Caribbean region where the Chinese Communists are launching their most aggressive ever diplomatic offensive to minimize the influence of the Republic of China in the area, he said. Wang made the remarks Thursday during a report to the Legislative Yuan on diplomatic developments between the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic. Wang, who is also ambassador to Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, the Commonwealth of Dominica, and Saint Christopher and Nevis simultaneously, said that the Republic of China maintains agricultural technical missions in those nations to help mainly rice plantations. Experts from Taiwan also helped install small power stations and develop the fish culture industry. Under a program initiated by the United States to raise economic development in the area, 12 companies from the Republic of China are operating in those nations, he said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 21 Mar 86 OW]/12766

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6 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

XINHUA REPORTS ON OPPOSITION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

USSR, GDR, Sweden Condemnation

OW152329 Beijing XINHUA in English 2254 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union, Democratic Germany and Sweden today condemned the U.S. air bombing of Libya and called the action a violation of international law.

Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a press conference in Moscow that his government condemned the "barbaric action" of the United States and "most resolutely" protested the incident.

The Soviet Union regarded the U.S. action as a violation of international law and a spurn to human morality, the Soviet official said.

No reasons should be used by one country as pretexts for "aggression and military intervention" against other countries, he said.

Commenting on the U.S. raid, Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said in Berlin that as a result of power politics and the policy of adventurism, world peace has been more endangered.

It is understandable that not only the Arab world but the entire world community appeal to the United States to be restrained, Honecker said, adding that any imprudent acts may lead to a disaster or incur a new world war.

Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson today said that "the attack by one country against the territory of another in times of peace violates the laws governing relations among countries."

The U.S. attack is "very serious and dangerous" and may trigger new violence, he said.

Andersson said Sweden opposes any forms of terrorism but the issue of terrorism should be solved with political measures and through international cooperation.

Arab League Condemns U.S. Raid

OW160017 Beijing XINHUA in English 2217 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 15 (XINHUA)--General Secretary Chedli Kalibi of the Arab League today condemned the U.S. raids on Libya.

Kalibi termed this attack as "an unprecedented occurrence in its disproportionate width and the gravity of consequences which can influence the whole region."

He underlined that in spite of the American grievance against Libya, bellicosity and impulse could not resolve the problem.

Kalibi said that the attacks launched under the pretext of punishing terrorism were to intimidate the Arab nation. Facing the grave circumstance, he said, the Arab people must be on guard against "such infernal complex situation of violence and counter-reprisals."

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CSO: 4000/277

NO CONSENSUS FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW121035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, April 11 (XINHUA)--No consensus has been reached on the convening of a world disarmament conference after five days of discussion at the ad hoc committee established with the mandate to prepare for the conference, chairman of the committee said today.

Chairman Nissanka Wijewardane (Sri Lanka) made the announcement closing the session of the committee.

The proposal for holding a world disarmament conference was made by the Soviet Union in 1971. Two years later, the U.N. General Assembly established the 40-nation ad hoc committee with the mandate to make preparations for the convening of the conference at the earliest appropriate time.

The industrial nations, the United States in particular, believed that it was premature to contemplate the convening of such a conference and an unsuccessful conference would serve no useful purpose.

Wijewardane told the session that "under existing conditions," no consensus had been reached on the convening of such a conference. He expressed the hope that during the next session, which is scheduled for July 7 to 11 this year, the committee would succeed in contributing to the process.

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NATIONAL LEADERS URGE END TO NUCLEAR TESTS

OW142303 Beijing XINHUA in English 2140 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Athens, April 14 (XINHUA)--Leaders of Greece, Argentina, Mexico, India, Sweden and Tanzania have expressed their concern over the absence of an agreement between the two superpowers on a nuclear test moratorium in two letters addressed to Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

According to the Greek Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office today, the two letters with identical contents were signed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, were delivered on April 10 by the Greek ambassador in Moscow and the Swedish ambassador in Washington.

The messages, which were released today simultaneously in the capitals of the six countries, said that two years have gone since the six leaders initiated a proposal for a halt to all testing of nuclear weapons, "yet no mutual agreement on the issue seems imminent."

"We are concerned, and the whole international community is concerned, at the absence of progress so far" in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on arms control and disarmament issues, the messages stressed.

The six leaders urged Reagan and Gorbachev to meet again "at the earliest possible time" and the two countries to "refrain from further nuclear testing at least during the period up to that meeting, in order to prepare the ground for an agreement on a mutually verified moratorium."

The Greek Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office also announced that the representatives of the six countries would discuss the issue again at a meeting in Stockholm on April 22 and 23 in preparation for the next summit of the six leaders to be held in Mexico probably in summer this year.

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GENERAL

FIRST-STAGE EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

OW152349 Beijing XINHUA in English 2244 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact organization and the European Communities (EC) representatives today expressed their hope of achieving substantial results on political and military confidence building measures as soon as possible.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Drzechowski, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek, on behalf of EC, told the current 10th session of the first-stage European disarmament conference, which started today, that the pace should be accelerated to obtain substantial results.

Dutch Foreign Minister said that the meeting should be "in higher gear" to reach an agreement before it ends on September 19.

He noted that the 12 EC nations "are prepared to make every possible effort and to discuss these crucial issues with a sense of realism and in a spirit of compromise.

Polish foreign minister stressed that the participants of the meeting should cherish a common aspiration, otherwise good opportunities will be missed. He also suggested having a meeting at foreign minister level at the beginning of the second-stage Vienna disarmament conference to be held this fall.

The Stockholm European Disarmament Conference started in January 1983.

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CSO: 4000/277

EEC MOVES TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL COOPERATION

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 86 pp 18-19

[Article by Li Shuxun [2621 2885 8113]: "Luxembourg Summit Conference's Accomplishments and Significant Impact"]

[Text] On 2 and 3 December 1985, leaders of the 12 nations which make up the European Community (including Spain and Portugal, which formally joined the community on New Year's Day 1986) participated in the 33d meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Luxembourg and unanimously approved the proposed treaty calling for a strengthening of political cooperation. In principle, they also reached a general agreement on revising the Rome Treaty and reforming the EEC system. These accomplishments are expected to have a positive and far-reaching effect on the development of the program for the integration of Western Europe.

Accomplishments of This Conference

Last June, the Milan conference adopted a decision to hold an intergovernmental representative conference in order to lay down terms that will lead to the conclusion of a treaty on the European Alliance and work out measures for the realization of the union of markets within the community. Following 6 months of serious negotiations and debate, progress was made in settling some of the issues involved although efforts still have to be made to iron out some serious differences. The agreement on revising the provisions of the Rome Treaty came only after the summit conference concluded a tense and painstaking negotiation. Its results can be stated as follows:

I. A proposed treaty on European political cooperation whose aim is to "formulate and enforce a common foreign policy of Europe" was adopted. The treaty stipulates that all parties "shall exchange information and hold consultations on foreign policy matters of common concern to Europe and shall take into full consideration positions being held by others" whenever they take a stand as well as undertake specific actions so that they can effectively make their influence widely felt. The treaty emphasizes that "by achieving a closer cooperation in the direction of European security, they can make a significant contribution to the development of a consistent foreign policy in Europe (Western Europe)" and it stipulates that a political secretariat parallel to the EEC Commission and responsible to the European Council of Ministers be established so that it can provide the European Parliament with reports on political cooperation and solicit its opinions.

II. An agreement in principle on revising the Rome Treaty was reached as part of an effort to reform the EEC system and speed up the pace of economic integration. Its main aim is to curb the use of the veto power by the member nations; to enhance the prospects of the passage of "decisions by a majority vote"; to prepare for the establishment in 1992 of a common market within the community according to the new regulations which "will cut across the national boundaries" and which will result in removing all non-tariff trade barriers and encourage the free circulation of merchandise, labor, personnel, and capital; to strengthen the performances of monetary units in Europe while urging the member nations to provide guarantees for essential coordination and cooperation in economic and monetary policies; to expand the power of the EEC Commission and establish lower-level courts of justice as a measure to relieve the European Court of Justice of pressure; to narrow interregional differences in terms of developments and help industrially backward or declining areas develop themselves in a well-coordinated way; to strengthen the power of the European Community so that it can take effective measures for technical cooperation and environmental protection; and to allow the member nations to keep their own plans and freely develop cooperative relations with their partners inside and outside the community.

As a result of the discussions, a compromise measure on the aforementioned issues was worked out by the member nations and their common interest in settling other issues was also underscored. No agreement was reached on the issue of delegating more powers to the European Parliament because it would directly affect the legislative power and sovereignty of each nation.

Significant Impact of This Conference

The significant achievements of the Luxembourg summit conference were entirely due to challenges each member nation faces at home and abroad. During the past several years, the intensification of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union and the rapid development of the economies, especially of the sciences and technologies, of the United States and Japan have caused Western Europe to lose the initiative on the political, economic, and military fronts and have given rise to a desire among the member nations for active efforts to reform their current systems, to speed up the pace of integration, and to take a "historic step" forward in this direction. Its achievements, significance, and impact can be stated in the following ways:

1. Legalization of political cooperation. Once it is ratified and put into effect by all the parties involved, the proposed treaty on European political cooperation will become a law obligating each member nation to take a step forward in coordinating the conduct of their foreign policies and will have a decisive role to play in the "formulation and enforcement of Europe's common foreign policy."

When the Rome Treaty was signed in 1957 to create the European Community, it contained commercial but not political stipulations. But as the European Community developed and its influence on international affairs grew, it became more aware than ever of the need to strengthen political cooperation. To coordinate the conduct of their foreign policies, its member nations began to hold regular foreign ministers conferences in the 1960's. In 1974, a

9-nation summit conference decided that beginning in 1975, 3 summit conferences should be called each year in order to strengthen their political cooperation (so far 33 meetings of this sort have been held). Over the years, the European Community has issued statements clarifying its common stand on a wide range of international problems. But these declarations of intention are not legally binding until the proposed treaty is adopted to give political cooperation an initial legal standing in an effort to push this cooperation forward. The future trend is that Western Europe will move to integrate everything and anything concerning its security and defense. This important movement is consistent with recent appeals to revive the European Alliance and to cooperate in stepping up military-industrial production.

2. By curbing the use of the veto power, the community has strengthened its policy-making function. The Rome Treaty has been revised for the first time since it was signed into effect nearly 30 years ago. This fact itself indicates that at this important turning point in history, the European Community has found its original treaty and system out of tune with current developments and incapable of meeting its growing need for cooperation. This conference also decided to include monetary and technical cooperation and environmental protection in the proposed treaty. Most important of all was its decision to curb the use of the veto power. The fundamental principle of the original Rome Treaty is (Jobert's) system of "resolving problems by a majority vote." In 1966, the EEC accepted the "Luxembourg Compromise Proposal" put forward by Charles de Gaulle which recognizes the veto power exercised by every EEC member. The result was an awkward situation of indecision frequently faced by the EEC in its discussions. According to the policy-making procedures contained in the newly revised agreement, now only the simple majority is required to pass any EEC Commission's proposal through the Council of Ministers as soon as it is approved (or amended) by the European Parliament. Otherwise, a unanimous vote is required to reject any such proposal. "By emphasizing the majority vote in this manner," it will prove instrumental in strengthening the EEC policy-making function.

3. The union of markets gains strength. The 12 nations that make up the European Community now has a population of 320 million. Its gross output value and total foreign trade volume account for 25 and 40 percent, respectively, of the world's total. This constitutes an economic power that can put the EEC on an equal footing with the superpowers. In principle, the free circulation of commodities within the community is now in effect because tariffs and import quotas were abolished long ago. But under the impact of the economic crisis, the EEC nations, with different economic strengths and levels of labor productivity and ability to compete, have set up non-tariff trade barriers of all kinds in order to protect their markets. For example, they have used their internal revenue systems, commodity technologies, safety and sanitary standards, and even packing and customs inspection regulations and measures to prevent the free circulation of commodities, thus placing the Common Market in great danger of falling apart. If the aforementioned barriers can be removed, and a real common market can be gradually established, it is certain that the economy of Western Europe will be revitalized to a degree unprecedented in history. Meanwhile, the economic union will gain strength to influence the political union to move forward.

4. Monetary cooperation is expanded. Contained in the agreement is a decision to write into the Rome Treaty provisions concerning monetary cooperation in strengthening the European monetary system so that the economic and monetary unions can be gradually realized. This will prove instrumental in enhancing economic integration. From then on, the monetary systems in Western Europe will fall under the control and jurisdiction of the European Community. Chairman Delors of the EEC Commission pointed out that "it is unthinkable to have only a vast common market without monetary cooperation and the free circulation of capital." Political circles and public opinions in Western Europe widely believe that the monetary union will prove instrumental in consolidating and enhancing the Common Market and in gradually guiding EEC members to enforce economic policies similar to each other.

The two expansions of the EEC membership have ushered in a new stage of development for the community. At a press conference following the conclusion of the summit conference, Premier Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, emphasized that since the Rome Treaty went into effect, its revision represents the first successful step for the EEC to come up with the framework of a new system consistent with the current developments or what French President Mitterrand called the new starting point "in the struggle for a higher-2 level union of Europe." Of course, to turn the agreement into reality is a long journey marked by twists and turns. But people believe that the union of Western Europe has become a historical trend which can certainly raise the political and economic union of Western Europe to a new level.

9574/9869
CSO: 4005/471

EFFECT OF REFORM ON WOMEN DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Luo Qing [5012 8825]: "Reform Has Provided Women with Vast Opportunities To Use Their Talent"]

[Text] Just as we are observing this year's International Working Women's Day, the various nationalities of China, under the guidance of the party, are steadily advancing into the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As we women celebrate our holiday, we look back and ask ourselves: what contributions have we made to the reform? What has the reform brought us? These are two very meaningful questions.

Looking back over the past 7 years, China has implemented, under the guidance of the Marxist line of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress, an overall economic reform, enlivened the domestic economy, initiated an open-door policy to the outside, and, thanks to the tireless efforts of men and women of all nationalities nationwide, consolidated and developed the present political tranquility and unity, beginning the most prosperous newyear since Liberation for economic development. This positive situation has provided women with vast opportunities for making use of their talent and abilities and has stimulated them to support the reform, seek progress, and passionately strive to enrich the people and strengthen the nation. Enthused with the spirit of blazing new trails and opening new paths, they have thrown themselves into the reform and the construction of the four modernizations. With the leadership of the party, the national and local women's federations are making good use of the situation and are developing their work with women and children, encouraging women to enhance their intellectual quality and give full rein to their wisdom and intelligence to make new contributions to the construction of the two (spiritual and material) civilizations. Women of all nationalities of China have become a moving force behind the promotion of the reform, the stimulation of the economy, and the advancement of social progress. At the same time, women are being tempered and steeled through reform and construction. The great changes that women have undergone in labor, daily living, and study are primarily reflected in the following five categories:

I. Scope of Female Participation in Labor Has Expanded

After the implementation of the contract system of responsibility in the countryside, the readjustment of the rural industrial structure, and the

resulting development of grain production, diversified operations, and flourishing rural and township enterprises, the rural female labor force has expanded into agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural byproducts, fishery, industry, commerce, finance, the service industry, arts and crafts, and other fields. Both male and female peasants have displayed their prowess in the struggle and are working together to promote the take-off of the rural economy. The rich cotton harvests we have reaped for many years running were primarily the results of the management of young women. The meat, fowl, and eggs that flow continuously into the market originate mainly in rural households where the production of these goods is assiduously tended to by women. More than half of the "peasant-worker" labor force employed in rural and township enterprises which have become the pillar of the rural economy are young women in the prime of their lives. Not only do they create wealth for the collective, but some of their products are sold abroad as well and earn foreign exchange for the country.

In 1978 there were 31.28 million female employees in state-run and collective enterprises, 32.7 percent of the total number of workers. In 1984 this increased to more than 42 million female workers, or 36.5 percent of the total. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a large number of young women waiting for work assignments found jobs in either state-run enterprises, voluntarily organized themselves to find employment, or became self-employed. The reform has inspired the vast ranks of women workers to go all-out to improve themselves, to learn a skill, and to surpass production targets. At the same time, it has encouraged the relevant leadership to open the doors of employment opportunity to them, allowing women to realize fully their potential.

Women in China are now active in every department of the national economy and social development. The number of women workers in new departments such as electronics and nuclear energy used to be low, but now the proportion has increased to approximately 40 percent. The majority of workers in textiles and light industry are women. When people choose with satisfaction the fabric, clothing, shoes, hats, and items of daily use they need from the endless array of abundant goods displayed under glass counters, they cannot help feeling grateful for the skills and clever workmanship of the many women workers whose labor leads to the creation of these products. The number of female scientific and technical personnel has increased in the past 7 years. In 1978 there were only 1.672 million women working in the natural sciences, or 31.6 percent of all scientific and technical personnel. By 1984 this figure had grown to more than 2.396 million, or 32.1 percent of the total. They are highly dedicated to their work and make great efforts to contribute the fruits of their research to the furtherance of the four modernizations. Female science instructors in the schools labor assiduously to cultivate and train successors to the revolution. Women medical personnel work selflessly to heal the sick and wounded, enabling them to recover rapidly and return to their posts at a work.

II. Large Numbers of Able Women Have Emerged

In the course of the reform, a large number of hard-working women who are willing to study, are bold in reform and good at management, and dare to open up new vistas have emerged in the countryside as well as the city. A good many

highly productive and capable women have come to the fore in rural production, management, circulation, and other fields, such as agricultural cultivation, silkworm and flower raising, weaving, embroidery, etc. In Guangdong Province there are more than 140,000 specialized households which rely primarily on the labor of women for a living. Among the national minorities of Guizhou Province the figure is over 47,000. Most of these women are possessed of an abundance of traditional experience and a definite amount of education and scientific knowledge with which they have made unprecedented new achievements. In rual and township enterprises throughout the province there are capable women such as these who have been selected by the masses or who have volunteered to be factory directors and managers. By liberating their thinking, seeking truth from facts, engaging in hard pioneering labor, conquering difficulties, and relying on the sweat and wisdom of the masses, they have done a good job of running the enterprises. A great number of female peasant entrepreneurs are continuing to come to the fore.

Female entrepreneurs are also emerging in the urban reform. From 1983 to 1985, 42 women were raised to the ranks of factory director or manager in the city of Guangzhou, and 128 women were cultivated to take on such posts in the Shenzhen SEZ. Female comrades are courageously shouldering heavy burdens in upper- or middle-level leadership positions in large-scale steel plants such as Beijing's Shougang and Shanghai's Baogang. The majority of these new female entrepreneurs are middle-aged or young women in the prime of life with a university education or are possessed of a fairly high level of technical knowledge. They are bold in innovation and reform, are farsighted enough to understand the value of cultivating intellect and respect talent, and are possessed of the virtue of being able to unite and relay on the masses.

The majority of women leadership cadres who rose to their positions in party and government organs during the reform are hard-working and dedicated, study humbly, work conscientiously, go down to the grassroots, inquire and investigate, rely on the masses, unite the cadres, and are enthusiastic about reform. Because of all this, they have made contributions to it.

The proportion of female cadres among the leadership cadre groups has begun to show signs of growth. For example, before the 1983 reform 6.7 percent of the cadres in the provincial CPC committee and among bureau chiefs of the provincial government organs (not including its subordinate industrial, transportation, agricultural, water supply, financial, and trade systems) were female comrades. In 1985 the proportion rose to 11.1 percent. Before the reform, women comrades accounted for 0.6 percent of all cadres at the level of mayor and deputy mayor provincewide. After the reform, that figure rose to 9.4 percent. Of county heads and deputy county heads throughout the province, the proportion of female comrades rose from 5.6 percent before the reform to 9.3 percent after it.

III. Majority of Families Have Enough Food and Clothing and Live Tranquilly

The CPC Central Committee pointed out as early as 1943 in a resolution on women's work that the liberation of women must proceed from a basis on economic wealth and independence. The national economy and income are increasing each year over the past 7 years along with the overall urban and rural economic

reform and the implementation of new policies. There has been a growth in the people's income and an improvement in their living standards of a scope not se seen since the establishment of the PRC. Eighty percent of China's population resides in the countryside, which is a large proportion. In 1985 the average annual per-capita rural income reached 397 yuan, which, after deducting the factor of a commodity price increase, represented an 8.4 percent growth over 1984. The proportion of the total rural population with incomes below 200 yuan in 1984 was 14 percent. For these people it could be said that the problem of obtaining sufficient food and clothing has not yet been resolved. The state is in the process of taking various firm measures to support and enrich the poor.

Noteworthy increases have also occurred in the incomes of urban worker families. In 1980 the average annual wage of an employed worker was 762 yuan. In 1985 the figure increased to 1,176 yuan, which after deducting commodity price hikes, represented an annual average growth of 4.7 percent.

The overwhelming majority of China's urban women participate in social labor. According to a random sampling, the average household consists of 4.04 persons, of which 2.36 are employed. Each employed person financially supports only 1.71 persons, including himself. After deducting the 0.71 representing that individual, it basically leaves minors and an extremely small number of elderly people who have lost the ability to labor but are not receiving retirement funds. In the absolute majority of families, both husband and wife participate in social labor, have incomes, shoulder the financial responsibility of raising a family, and share in the housework.

Since the Fourth National Women's Congress in 1978, women's federations at all levels nationwide in the city and countryside have restored and developed the "five good family" activities which call for all family members to love the party and the socialist motherland, implement policies, observe discipline and obey the law, labor enthusiastically, study hard, unite with and help people of the neighborhood, strive for equality between the sexes, respect the old and care for the young, and discuss problems in a democratic, harmonious fashion. After 7 years of effort, approximately one-third of all households in many regions have become "five good families," of whom quite a few have attained the status of a "double civilization household," laboring for material enrichment while maintaining a certain spiritual level. One "civilized" family can spur on entire civilized buildings, streets, and villages, while one rich family can encourage many poor households to become wealthy.

IV. Children Are Shown Solicitude of Society

In 1981 the CPC Central Committee issued a directive calling on all of society to show concern for the healthy growth and development of children. Women's federations at all levels made this a focal point of their work and energetically coordinated their efforts with party and government organs, mass organizations, and other units. In recent years the state, the collectives, and individuals have together done quite a few things for children and young people. In all enterprises and regions where the reform has proceeded well much lively work has been done in childcare and other matters relating to children and

young people. For example, economic reform began early in Changzhou City in Jiangsu and the economy has developed as have nursery and daycare facilities. Larger plants run their own childcare centers, while smaller ones operate centers in conjunction with other units. With the strengthening of leadership in the region, more than 90 percent of all preschool children have enrolled in a nursery or childcare facility. In recent years there has been much development of privately run daycare centers in the cities and of rural childcare facilities operated by specialized households. Early childhood training institutes and programs for early childhood majors within normal schools have been created in every province. Short-term training classes have been set up and developed in numerous locations. The relevant units are exploring various channels and methods in their efforts to improve teacher quality.

During these 7 years, the majority of cities built entertainment and activity centers and movie theaters for children. The production of children's reading materials, toys, foods, clothing, and other items is increasing, thereby enriching the material and cultural lives of our children. Improving family education is winning the increasing attention of society, and many cities have set up family education research organizations and information organs, schools for parents, and so on. Families have been aided through various means to improve their children's education. According to statistics from 14 provinces, there are more than an approximate 11,400 of these schools which are popular with the parents and well received by the public. All this has had a positive effect on promoting the healthy growth of our children and in alleviating heavy housework burdens.

V. Encouraging Changes Have Occurred in Spiritual Outlook of Women

Women love socialism and the party even more than ever. A village-level party branch secretary put it well: In the past we said socialism was good, but people only received a few mao for a day's labor and never really had any peace of mind. Now that the masses are their own masters, they put a lot of effort into their labor. Their incomes have increased and their living standard has improved, so that when people say socialism is good, they really mean it and speak with enthusiasm. That sums up, in a nutshell, the true feelings of the masses of the people. Quite a few advanced women not only are capable of seeing the good in socialism but have become aware of the even brighter future under communism as well. The number of women in the countryside applying to become party members has increased. In the past, only about 10 percent of all party members in Zhejiang's Shaoxing and Ningbo were women, but of new party members in Shaoxing in 1984, 16.3 percent were women. From January to September 1985 that figure increased to 18.35 percent, while in Ningbo during the same period, 18 percent of new party members were women. Most of these new female party members were politically very aware, young in age, educated, and highly dedicated. Similar positive trends have also emerged among urban female workers and intellectuals.

What should be accentuated is the great enthusiasm of urban and rural women for raising their cultural level, studying science, and learning special skills. The amount of income earned by rural specialized households is in direct proportion to the level of education and scientific knowledge of their

members. In selecting personnel and determining quotas, the ranks and titles for enterprise staff, level of education, technical skills, management knowledge, and labor productivity are all important indicators. In modern socialist undertakings, labor is transformed from being basically physical to primarily mental, and the laborer must be educated, understand science, and have a specialized knowledge before he can face up to the challenge of the technological revolution and get a firm foothold in the midst of intense competition. All this spurs on women even more to work hard to improve themselves and study. Middle-aged and young women in the country side are enthusiastically studying cultivation techniques, fish breeding, weaving, and other specialized skills in their efforts to utilize scientific knowledge in their labor. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a large number of women workers in every province, city, and autonomous region are participating in "double make-up" study while many others are attending adult education classes of various types or studying on their own in the hopes of making something of themselves. Women technical workers are deepening and renewing their knowledge through a variety of means and channels. The percentage of female comrades among the ranks of associate professors, assistant researchers, high-level engineers, chief physicians, high-level statisticians, accountants, and other high-level specialized personnel has greatly increased. From 1978 to 1984 their numbers grew more than six-fold.

Looking back over the past 7 years, the reform and construction drive have inspired women with the desire to render grateful service to the socialist motherland and with the resolve to learn skills, at the same time providing them with the opportunity to make new contributions and with adequate food and clothing, stability and peace, harmonious homes, and the necessary conditions for the implementation of their legal rights. At this point, I cannot help thinking of Marx's well-known quotation, "social progress can be measured precisely according to the social status of women." Fourier also said: "The degree of the liberation of women in any society is a natural measure of its overall level of liberation." The increasing contributions, improved status, and wonderful ambitions of China's women these 7 years are some of the abundant fruits of our successful reform and an accurate reflection of the great overall situation in China.

At the same time, we must be made well aware of the existence of quite a few real current problems relating to women. The sexual equality guaranteed by the constitution and the law and freedom of marriage and other policies have not yet been fully realized, and women still are disregarded, discriminated against, and even hurt in the recruitment of students and workers, the granting of promotions, the assignment of living quarters, and so on. The principle of complete equality between the sexes has not been completely implemented in such cases. Women's level of political awareness is as low as is their educational level, and they have much housework to do. It is difficult to get their children into childcare facilities, to get clothing made, and to obtain food. The custom of arranging marriages and selling brides has returned and the tendency to marry for money is growing to such an extent that scandals shameful to the nation as well as to the individuals involved have occurred. The basic reason for the existence of these problems is the underdeveloped state of China's present economy and our cultural and scientific backwardness. Therefore, women's education and employment, childcare facilities, and the development of

the socialization of household labor remain limited by economic and educational conditions, in particular the weakness of political and ideological work. There still remains a fertile environment for the growth of traditional, male chauvinist prejudices from the old society and the corrupting influences of foreign capitalist ideologies.

The only way to develop further already attained accomplishments and to resolve present problems lies in adhering to the reform. The Central Committee has decided to give priority this year to the reform, and has decided that all other work must be beneficial to the reform and guarantee its smooth implementation. Therefore, whether in terms of the entire overall situation or of women's particular interests, we must adhere to the reform in the spirit of "the old man who moved the mountain." It is my profoundly held conviction that during this first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, women of all nationalities on every front will dedicate themselves even more to the reform, gain an overall, correct understanding of the achievements of the reform and the general situation, set high ideals for themselves, be confident and resolute, give full play to the spirit of self-respect and self-improvement, make efforts to improve their political, educational, and technical levels, and make first-rate achievements on the job. We must construct and advance the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and take the cause of women's liberation to new heights.

At the same time it should be noted that the women's question is a complex social problem. To resolve it we must rely not only on the efforts of women themselves but even more on the leadership of the party and the support of the relevant sectors of society. Due to historical and social reasons, women shoulder a double burden and have quite a few genuine special problems. Raising children is necessary in the reproduction of the human race, and household labor is necessary in the daily lives of family members. The responsibilities of women in this regard are vital. It is assumed that the relevant sectors of society should create the necessary conditions to take on these responsibilities, for example, increasing the number of health clinics for women and children, developing childcare facilities, promoting the socialization of household labor, and so on. It would be extremely unfair to regard these concerns as being caused by women and therefore to discriminate against and disregard female workers. Improving the quality of the masses of women and assisting women workers who represent half of the labor force to adapt to the demands of the socialist modernization drive to become a vital force in promoting the construction of the two civilizations require that all sectors of society, especially the educational departments, open the way, take measures, and create conditions. To accomplish this, it is our hope that the party and relevant government departments and all sectors of society will do more work to improve the quality of women, develop childcare facilities, alleviate heavy household burdens, protect the legal rights of women, and eliminate the remnants of feudal thinking and the corruption of capitalist ideology.

Among our women of all nationalities on all battlefronts there are athletes such as those on the women's volleyball team who go all-out for the nation, heroines such as the female soldiers on the front lines at Laoshan who defend the motherland, and even more women builders who strive with courage for the reform and make innovations. It is our deep belief that the women of all

nationalities will surely, under the leadership of the party, be able to unite in struggle together with the people of all nationalities, to shoulder the historical mission of the new era, and in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the road to the revitalization of China, to make new contributions, writing yet another page in history.

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CSO: 4005/513

WOMEN'S FEDERATION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Interview with responsible person from the All-China Women's Federation: "Chinese Women Courageously Shoulder the 'Double Responsibility'; Responsible Person From All-China Women's Federation Answers Reporter's Questions"; date and place not given]

[Text] Just as women throughout the world were celebrating International Working Women's Day, this reporter interviewed a responsible person from the All-China Women's Federation concerning several problems relating to Chinese women.

[Question] Women and feminists abroad are very concerned about how working Chinese women are able to shoulder the "double burden" of work and home. Do they end up having to take care of too many things at the same time?

[Answer] There are two tendencies I would like to discuss first. The reform and construction are providing vast realms for Chinese women within which they can make full use of their talents and abilities, and the number of employed women is growing constantly. That is one overall tendency. The building block of Chinese society--the family--is presently undergoing a process of "fission" from large to small. Social conditions such as those in Lao She's novel, "Four Generations Under One Roof," no longer exist. Multi-generational families are becoming increasingly fewer in number. The proportion occupied by "three generations under one roof" in Beijing of the total number of households is only 15 percent now. The absolute majority of newly married couples prefer to organize small families, and most older people approve. This is the other tendency. The intersection of these two tendencies will inevitably create a new situation: as family size is reduced, the total number of families increases. The larger the number of families, the more the housework. New families generally consist of three members--the young couple and a little treasure (child). Both parents are employed and have responsibilities at home and on the job, which certainly is not easy! We have always advocated that both male and female members of a family cooperate and share this "double load" of work. However, due to historical and social reasons, as mother, wife, and daughter-in-law, the woman's housework burden is heavier than the man's. Women are the veritable "premiers" of the home. According to random samples taken in some provinces and cities, women put in an average of more than 3

hours a day on housework, and sometimes even more (1 to 2 hours more than their husbands). Approximately 70 percent of that time is spent shopping, cooking, and washing. Clearly the socialization of household labor is a pressing need.

[Question] Some people say the contradiction can be resolved by having "women return to the kitchen." Does the Women's Federation approve of this?

[Answer] We have never approved of it. The entrance of women into society to create social wealth is an irreversible trend. We continue to support women in their efforts to stride into society and penetrate all areas of work and the professions to give full rein to their talents. Of course, we still must be and are in the process of assisting them in doing a good job in "consolidating their rear-area work."

[Question] What does "consolidating rear-area work" entail?

[Answer] This is a social problem that touches upon many areas and requires the cooperation of the entire society. In many regions, women's and children's health centers have been augmented, nurseries and day-care centers have been developed, and housework service companies have been formed recently, which has clearly lessened women's housework burden. We must adhere to the route of the socialization of housework. However, we have discovered that quite a few domestic quarrels are caused between young couples due to their lack of ability to organize their lives and manage the home scientifically. Therefore, the Women's Federation in some areas has organized and supported the creation of "newlywed schools." The city of Guangzhou alone has 41. The schools consider their students' every need, give them ideas, and help them resolve difficult problems. One day in these schools is better than a year of book-learning. They are quite popular with newlyweds as well as engaged couples who come to "audit" class. Women's federations in all regions also do widespread educational work on the "five good families" and "model women," including their experiences at work as well as at home to allow the spring breeze of socialism to enter every household. If you ever pass through Tianjin you can visit Shen Zhuangzi, Hexing Zhuang, and Tiyuanbei Streets where they have set up daily-life service networks that are really effective. On some streets where 70 percent of the residents are cadres or intellectuals and their families, no one has to leave the block to shop for items of daily use, do the laundry, or find a daycare center. When the rear-area is consolidated, women can enter society and the workplace with their minds even more at ease. We place our hopes on the reform, which will surely take the liberation of Chinese women to new heights.

[Question] Has the raising of only children become a major problem now?

[Answer] The number of one-child families is increasing every year. In some large cities they already occupy 90 percent of the total number of households. First of all, we must affirm this development. It has, however, led to new problems for countless families. Some parents focus all their love and attention on their one child to the point of spoiling it, contributing to development of brattiness, wildness, and dependence in the child. If a child

is indulged and treated as if he were the center of the universe, he will behave as if he really were when he grows up. This problem is eliciting the attention of quite a few people.

Some schools have made special investigations and begun only-child classes where highly relevant education is conducted with good results. There are many cases of parents who love their single child dearly but are aware of the proper way to raise it. The Woman's Federation together with other related departments is now summarizing these experiences.

12221/13045
CSO: 4005/513

EFFORTS TO CRACK DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Hu Shiyou [5170 4258 0645]: "We Must Crack Down on Economic Crimes"]

[Text] At present, the major criminals in the realm of economics of our country run wild. The money involved in some swindling and smuggling cases has reached a few hundred thousand, a million, 10 million, and even 100 million yuan. In cracking down on economic criminals in a province, the grain system alone revealed cases of craft and embezzlement in the grain industry of 150 million catties. In handling these cases, judicial organs retrieved more than 30 million yuan. In Beijing, under the unified leadership of the municipal party committee, every department enforcing the law cooperated closely firmly grasped major crimes and made remarkable achievements. The municipal procuratorate alone placed 160 major cases of at least 10,000 yuan on file for investigation (9 of them were over 2 million yuan). This number is 11 times the number in 1984, which was 15, and in excess of the previous 5 years put together. A loss of more than 25 million yuan was retrieved for the country. These effects illustrate that the severe situation of crimes in the realm of economics, in these 2 years, was unprecedented. To strike relentless blows at economic criminals has already become an urgent need in protecting the performance of opening to the world, reforming, and activating.

Presently, economic criminals have not beek cracked down on strongly enough, and serious economic crimes are still occurring. Furthermore, some of those cases of particularly enormous amounts were committed by officials in government offices, enterprises, and units of collective economy, such as the case of spurious medicine in Jinjiang and the case of the resale of motor vehicles at a profit in Hainandao. If this situation is allowed to develop, it will definitely and seriously jeopardize the public order of the whole socialist economy and ruin the smooth performance of reformation in the economy. The major economic criminals have not been cracked down on strongly enough, and the main manifestations of this situation are as follows: 1. Some major and important cases have not been placed on file for investigation; thus serious economic criminals are able to continue to run wild and go scot-free. 2. Some major cases were dealt with as unhealthy tendencies and given only disciplinary punishment or dealt with as common unlawful practices and punished with only a fine. 3. In

some areas, organs relating to audits, industry and commerce, tax revenues, public security, procurators, and the courts have not been unified in executing the law. The fist of executing the law has not been tightened, the force of handling criminal cases is not strong enough, and some units are not handling criminal cases, or they are placing few cases on file for investigation or winding up cases too slowly. 4. Each organ that executes the law does not have the same understanding of some of the problems in the law and policy, the difference between crime and noncrime in some cases is not so clear, and the handling of those cases is thus affected. In some cases, some punishments were too light to penalize evil.

Nowadays, we cannot keep saying we do not have any laws to follow. Now the problem is that the law has not been followed and has not been executed strictly. To enforce the economic law, it is first necessary to review "The Decision on Striking Relentless Blows at Serious Economic Criminals" made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council and to study the circular on following the law and striking relentless blows at serious criminals for speculating and swindling, which was issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Political and Legal Commission. We need to recognize the gravity and harmfulness of economic criminals and the urgency of striking relentless blows at serious economic criminals, and heightening one's awareness. It is necessary to organize organs of audit, industry and commerce, tax revenue, public security, procurators, and the courts and to form a fist, not only to fight together but take the responsibility for the division of labor and attend to their own duties. Serious economic criminals should be struck relentlessly and heavily according to law, and those who deserve to be executed must be executed, with one being executed as a warning to a hundred in order to educate and redeem a large number of cadres. Second, we should concentrate our fire on major cases, particularly on the ones involving high-ranking cadres and their sons and daughters. Resistance should be removed, and should a case be placed on file for investigation, the case must be placed on file quickly to get results as soon as possible and then drive the whole situation forward to score a breakthrough. Third, we should enlist power, enhance investigations, analyze cases, distinguish crimes from noncrimes, and seek a unified point of view in executing law and policy. The public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts of Beijing City should cooperate with the departments of industry and commerce and tax revenue, investigate, and seek unity of opinion in executing the law against those evading and resisting taxes, engaging in speculation and profiteering, swindling, engaging in graft, and accepting bribes. This means playing a positive role. Fourth, they should extend the social influence of handling a case, select typical cases to solve in public, carry on extensive propaganda, arouse the enthusiasm of every unit and the vast masses in striking blows at economic criminals, enhance the sense of following the law of the vast number of cadres and the masses, and heighten consciousness against corruption. Fifth, every major department should strengthen their management. It needs to make the present vast examination of tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices become a regular practice and a formal regulation, which should be carried on every year. At present, the consolidation and management of the so-called "company," "center" should particularly be strengthened. The supervision and management of individual businesses including individual enterprises should

also be strengthened. Education in following the law, in professional morals, and in political conviction should be heightened, and sound internal rules and regulations should be established. Every department needs not only to enhance the economic law but also to strengthen the leadership, to supervise and manage, to control at the macroscopic level; to make leadership active at the microscopic level, to make it active but not in a disorderly way, and to manage it but not too rigidly. If a juridical person breaks the law, it should not only look into his legal responsibility in the administration and the civil case but also look into the legal responsibility of his representative and the direct responsible person, whose responsibility for a crime should be found out if there is a crime. If a bureaucrat is derelict in his duty, makes the state and collective sustain enormous economic losses, and thus commits the crime of dereliction of duty, his responsibility should be found out. If "portfolio companies" which speculate and swindle break the law and commit crimes, they should be punished according to law and banned.

13147/9274
CSO: 4005/494

ZHOU ENLAI'S CONCERN FOR ART, LITERATURE REMEMBERED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Zhang Ying [1728 7236]: "Leader, Friend, Connoisseur--Remembering Comrade Zhou Enlai's Concern For Art and Literature"]

[Text] Comrade Zhou Enlai passed away 10 years ago. I worked by his side for many years and also worked in the literary and artistic fields. At this time, I cannot help remembering his close relationship to the art and literature circles. When he was alive, Comrade Zhou Enlai not only emphasized art and literature, using Marxist literary thought to guide such work, he also showed the utmost concern for, loved, protected, and helped literary and artistic workers, establishing a deep affection between them. In the literary and artistic worlds, how many have been influenced and taught by him; how many have explored techniques with him; and how many have been helped by him in times of trouble! He is our leader, and also a connoisseur and friend of the literary and artistic workers.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was extremely busy, sometimes working 16 hours a day. Yet, even with his full schedule, he would always find time to think about literary and artistic work. While at Chongqing during the anti-Japanese war, he was in charge of the work of the Southern Region Literary Committee; every 2 or 3 weeks, there would be a discussion of cultural work, and topics such as news publications, literary debates, and dramatic creations were often discussed. In united front work, Comrade Enlai paid special attention to the unitary education of the literary and artisitc worlds and the intellectuals. Many comrade have written about such events in their memoirs during the past 10 years.

In the 27 years after the founding of the nation, Comrade Enlai was a leader of the party and the country, but he never relaxed his leadership in art and literature, continuing to expend much energy in this area. In times of crisis, he still provided his personal leadership. Comrade Zhou Enlai attended and spoke at the First Congress of Literary and Artistic Workers, talking about the need for unity among literary and artistic workers in the beginning of a new China, for diligence in their work in the building of a socialist art and literature, for changes in their stances, and for the transformation of thought. This talk had great significance. In May 1956, his talk on the Kunqu opera "Fifteen Strings of Cash" not only saved a kind of opera but also showed the way for operatic reform. At the Forum on Literary

and Artistic Work and the Conference on the Creation of Feature Films in June 1961, Comrade Zhou Enlai, after listening to the broad opinions of the literary and artistic workers, gave a talk on literary and artistic problems. He criticized "the placing of five practices in a position of special importance" (i.e., applying set models, seizing on someone's mistakes, digging up one's background, applying labels, and coming down hard on someone) and hoped that leaders in literary and artistic work would be responsible and interfere less. He also called upon literary and artistic workers to be bold in their thinking and in what they say and do. Everyone still remembers clearly that talk. In March 1962 at the Guangzhou conference, Comrade Enlai spoke to playwrights and technical personnel about the intellectuals, greatly encouraging and spurring us on and causing artistic and literary creations to flourish for some time.

Comrade Zhou Enlai took seriously the guidance of artistic and literary work, but he did not issue orders from on high; instead, he exchanged ideas with the literary and artisitc workers on an equal basis and as a comrade and friend. In fact, he made many friends in literary and artistic circles, from famous writers and artists to ordinary writers, directors, actors, and even many "unsung heros" behind the scenes. He was aware of the thoughts and actions of the literary and artistic workers, even their slightest joys and sorrows; therefore, his talks always made people feel close to him and his opinions always made people feel that they were practical and to the point. For example, when Comrade Zhou Enlai was discussing ideology and understanding, he always began with himself and did not lecture others from on high. He did not hide his own shortcomings and was sincere in what he said. When we listened to him, we would inevitably think that even Premier Zhou was constantly improving himself, let alone us! I remember that in 1956, Comrade Sun Weishi [1327 4850 0013] rehearsed the play "Sharing Joys and Sorrows" and many comrades said that it was very good. However, I did not feel the same way and wrote a critical review; Weishi then counter-criticized my review and there was a lot of discussion within theatrical circles. One afternoon, Comrade Enlai invited us to his home and, smiling, he told Weishi that on any piece of work, there would be different opinions and that Weishi was taking on the airs of an expert; he should be more modest. Then, turning around, he told me that I should be careful in my critiques; how could I label Weishi a "male chauvinist"! It was good that literary creations should lead to discussions, but progress was based on mutual encouragement; we should not be swayed by personal feelings and must study seriously and objectively so as to sum up and learn. Comrade Zhou Enlai taught us with skill and patience like an older brother and friend and we were fully convinced. Weishi and I left Xihuating together and, after apologizing to each other, happily said good-bye.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was also a good leader who seriously implemented many policies and displayed democracy in art and literature. He always opposed the simplistic application of a set model for literary and artistic works or the practice of coming down hard on the authors. The novel and movie "Daji and Her Father" caused some debates. in 1961 at the conference on feature film creations, Comrade Enlai approved and praised this work and criticized those who disapproved as still trying to apply set models. He pointed out

that when one used a set model for everything, then when others did not fit that particular model, such labels as "the theory of human nature," "human love," or "excessive tenderheartedness" were applied to them. Comrade Enlai's talk saved a literary work and also encouraged the enthusiasm of the writers.

Comrade Zhou Enlai also criticized some works and performances, but he used reason, not coercion, to persuade others. In 1963, the Harbin Drama Troupe performed the play "Don't Ever Forget" in Beijing. After watching the performance, Premier Zhou went on the stage and sincerely told everyone that he did not think that to like to wear a new dress or to hunt ducks represented a capitalist restoration. Of course, any excesses which interfered with our work were not good. Thus, he tactfully expressed his opinion. Also, for example, in 1960, in order to train young actors, the Beijing People's Art Troupe rehearsed Comrade Ouyang Yuqian's [2962 7122 0056 0241] play "Pan Jinlian," which was one of his early works. he did not know that the art troupe was going to perform that play. When Comrade Enlai learned that there was to be a performance by the young actors of the People's Art Troupe, he specially went to see it. Yet on that day, he left after the performance and did not go backstage to greet the actors as he had often done in the past. The following day, Premier Zhou again went to the theater and, after watching the performance for a second time, slowly went backstage to shake hands with everybody. When all the people involved in the play sat down, Comrade Zhou Enlai invited the director and the actors to discuss their understanding of Pan Jinlian. After several comrades expressed their opinions respectively, Comrade Zhou Enlai said rather solemnly: "After I saw the performance last night, I could not sleep well the whole night. I was thinking, is it necessary to reverse the case of such a historical figure as Pan Jinlian? Is she a typical oppressed woman in a feudal society? What is the significance of putting on the play which was written by old Ouyang several decades ago? Today, I came to see the play again with all these questions. It would be irresponsible of me if I do not tell you my thoughts and opinions. Comrades director and head of the theater, can you put on another play to train the young actors? Of course this is my personal opinion for your consideration." Everyone remained silent and absorbed in thought after Comrade Zhou Enlai left. Two days later, the municipal party committee circulated a certain leading person's directive, requesting the People's Art Troupe to discuss Premier Zhou's instructions and to organize groups for criticism; there were even to be articles in the newspapers. Consequently, tension was high and after old Ouyang heard this, he was upset and under great pressure. When Comrade Zhou Enlai learned of these unexpected developments, he was angry and immediately told the leadership of the theater to stop the discussions; in particular, there were to be no criticisms. Later, he asked Comrade Xia Yan [1115 5888], then deputy director of the Cultural Ministry, to go and see old Ouyang immediately and to explain clearly that he was merely expressing his personal views on that particular historical figure and had no intention whatsoever of criticizing something written several decades ago. Furthermore, he insisted that as far as the recreation of the characters in a historical fiction was concerned, the artist could certainly maintain different positions. After hearing this, old Ouyang was deeply moved and said that he fully agreed with the views of Premier Zhou.

Comrade Zhou Enlai respected the labor and independent views of artists. I still remember that in 1942, when Comrade Yang Hansheng's [7122 5060 4563] historical play "The History of the Heavenly Kingdom" had continuous rehearsals in Chongqing, Comrade Zhou Enlai made some suggestions after seeing the performance: the sentiments and relationships between Hung Xuanjiao [3163 1357 1293] and Fu Shanxiang [0265 0610 4382] were a bit overstated so that the important contradictions between Yang Xiuqing [2799 4423 3237] and Hung Xiuquan [3163 4423 0356] were not prominent enough. He recommended some changes. Yet when Comrade Zhou Enlai saw the second rehearsal, he found that there had been very few changes. He said to Yang Hansheng: "You are the author and the expert. We should respect your handling of the work." After Comrade Enlai read Mr Lao She's [5071 5287] "Teahouse," he also proposed some ideas but Mr Lao She did not make any changes. Comrade Enlai always praised "Teahouse" as a successful work and Mr Lao She as a people's patriotic writer.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was a great statesman. His contributions to our country's culture and to contemporary literary and artistic work will forever receive our praises. He is an everlasting monument in the hearts of the literary and artistic workers.

12379/12947
CSO: 4005/465

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Guiyang, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Over 800 people, including representatives of all sections of the people in Bijie Prefecture, Guizhou, met on 17 April to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Chinese Soviet People's Republic. Fifty years ago, following the IX Red Army Corps, the II Red Army Corps and the VI Red Army Corps arrived in northwest Guizhou during the Long March in the spring of 1936 and declared the establishment of the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Chinese Soviet People's Republic with He Long as chairman in Dading (now Dafang County) on 7 February (it moved to Bijie on 17 February) to lead the people in northwest Guizhou in launching the mighty revolutionary struggle. Wang Zhen, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Liao Hansheng, and other veterans of the revolution sent congratulatory cables and letters to the commemoration meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /6662

KUOMINTANG CC MEMBER DIES--Chongqing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Chen Mengzi, member of the Solidarity Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, member of the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and leader of the insurrectionist troops in Sichuan, died of cerebral haemorrhage in Chongqing on 12 April, at the age of 87. A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Chen Mengxi was held at the memorial hall of the Shiqiaopu funeral parlor in Chongqing 18 April. The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the United Front Work Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as comrades Zhang Aiping, He Changgong and Tan Qilong sent wreaths. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/615

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STATUS OF WOMEN IN DONGGUAN, GUANGDONG INVESTIGATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by the Policy Studies Institute of the All-China Women's Federation: "The Open-door Policy and Reform Have Infused the Women's Movement with New Life; An Investigation on the Status of Rural Women in Dongguan City, Guangdong"]

[Text] What do the open-door policy and the reform mean to women? What is their status in the opening up and reform and what role can they play? How have they changed in the course of both developments? We took these commonly asked questions with us on an investigation of the countryside around Dongguan City in Guangdong Province.

Dongguan is located to the east of the Pearl River's outlet to the sea. Hong Kong is to its south, and Guangzhou to the north. There is convenient water-route transportation, an abundance of natural resources for agricultural products, and an extremely advantageous natural environment. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this country has conscientiously implemented the open-door and reform policies, leading to the sudden economic take-off of the entire county. In September 1985, the State Council approved the changing of Dongguan County's status to that of county seat (county-level city). We can observe from this newly created urban countryside that has emerged in the midst of reform and opening up that the open-door policy and reform have infused the women's movement with new life and vigor. Rural women here are throwing themselves into the great transformation in an unprecedented manner, achieving stunning successes.

I. The open-door policy and reform have provided women with a vast arena within which to make full use of their potential and talents. Countless rural women have broken through the restrictions of the small peasant economy to engage in commodity production such as industry, commerce, fish breeding, and agricultural cultivation and have organized a vast and mighty female industrial army that is playing a vital role in the economic revitalization.

Since the implementation of the open door, this city has made good use of its proximity to Hong Kong to develop enterprises that import from the outside and link up to the interior. Throughout the city 5,400 prefectural and township enterprises (a prefecture and town are equivalent to an old commune; a township

is equivalent to a production brigade) have been created. Seventy percent of the 270,000 female labor force have already completed the shift from agriculture to secondary and tertiary industry. A mere 1,592 processing factories with a total of 91,000 workers have alone absorbed 82,000 women from the rural labor force. The majority of young and middle-aged women here from ages 16 to 40 have "washed their feet and gone to the fields," leaving the land without leaving the countryside to engage in industry and commerce. Even most of the women engaged in agricultural production have shifted from pure farming to integrated operations involving agriculture, industry, and commerce. While still performing labor in the fields, they also are engaging in fish raising, processing, clothes making, and so on. This has liberated the vast ranks of women from heavy, low-return unitary agricultural labor to allow them to participate in work more suited to their abilities and physiological and psychological characteristics.

Generally, 80-90 percent of all workers in the woolen goods, clothing, toy, electronics, wig, pearl and silk embroidery, and other processing industries are women. Their cleverness, deftness, patience, and meticulousness--all female characteristics--enable them to surpass men in production. It is the women in these industries who are often the most productive and earn the most foreign exchange. As a result of a decision in Changping Prefecture that only those whose work earns more than HK $3,000 can be chosen as model workers, all 23 of the prefecture's model workers are women. In tertiary industry and fish farming, women are giving free rein to their potential and particular advantages. A large number of bold, insightful, capable women reformers skilled in management are now coming to the fore. One hundred and seventy women factory directors and managers and more than 3,500 female workshop chiefs and team leaders have emerged in township enterprises throughout the metropolitan region. In addition, there are numerous self-employed industrial and commercial households, specialized households, and combined households headed by women. In Guan Town and Humen and Chashan Prefectures quite a few of the best-run industrial enterprises are headed by the so-called "weaker sex." The husband of Lin Tuzhu [2651 0956 0145], chief of the Chashan Garment Factory, is also a factory director, but his wife's plant submits 40 percent of the profit-tax revenue handed in to the state of all prefectural-run enterprises in the prefecture, while here husband's factory lags far behind. Everyone in the area is talking about how the "heroine" outdid the "hero."

Dongguan is well known throughout the nation for its fruit. Its lichee and banana production is first in the country and its mandarin oranges rank among the best in Guangdong Province. In some villages that specialize in the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables, women have become the nucleus and mainstay of production. Longkeng Village in Dongkeng Prefecture is known far and wide for its mandarin orange production. All of the village's 90-odd male labor force engage in transport and in contracting for the cultivation of orange groves. By growing mandarin oranges, selling orange seedlings, raising fish, planting rice, and engaging in household sideline production, the remaining 95 women of the labor force earned last year a per-capita average of 12,000 yuan in output value, making the village and every household in it a rich one. People flatter Dongguan after its opening up as a place where the earth grows gold and the women have been transformed into winged, golden

phoenixes. The secretary of the city CPC committee said wryly: "One-half of the city's more than 1.9 billion yuan in output value for the whole year and U.S. $160,000,000 in foreign exchange was earned by women. Our girl army holds up more than "half the sky!"

II. The open-door policy and reform have broadened women's vision, aroused their thirst for knowledge and self-confidence, and inspired them to become educated, study science, and become strong. These capable women are growing in number and coming to the fore amidst the vast ranks of China's women.

In the past women here were limited by the narrow scope of the small peasant economy. They had little broad experience and were poorly educated, narrow-minded, superstitious, and fatalistic. The open-door policy and reform enabled them to envision the new world of the commodity economy as well as their own abilities and power. Instead of believing in fate, many women now have faith in science and in themselves. An increasing number have an urgent desire for education and to study science and technology. There had been anti-illiteracy campaigns here before, but isolation and poverty made women lose interest in learning. They were not willing to attend night school even if work-points were awarded for it. Now, however, peasant schools are sprouting up all over and all the townships have set up night schools and organized lectures to which women flock without invitation. As soon as they hear that there will be a lecture on some new aspect of knowledge or technology, they are willing to spend their own money to attend, no matter how far the distance. Last year the women's federation together with the relevant departments held 926 culture and technology study sessions which were attended by more than 82,000 women. Illiterate women under the age of 45 all learned to read 4 years ago. These women are no longer satisfied with basic literacy, but wish to master a variety of production skills and modern specialized knowledge. It is their desire to learn not only scientific farming but also electronics, electrical equipment repair, accounting, foreign languages, and business management. Some study several fields at the same time. They are no longer content just staying at home to take care of the children and cook but want to enter society, learn a skill, and become strong, capable persons. This concept of self-improvement and of surviving and developing in the midst of competition is quite intense in some women. Ye Qundi [0673 5028 1229], secondary school graduate and now director of a factory, completed in a year's time the entire night university course in enterprise management, and she continues to read books and newspapers for an hour and a half every evening. Her plastics factory constantly develops new products and occupies an invincible position in the competition with the more than 700 other plastics plants throughout the city, with an average per-capita output value of 20,000 yuan last year. When one Ye Qinhai [0673 2953 3189] developed a superior variety of dwarf lichee which became nationally known, his wife, Ye Hongzhang [0673 4767 3864], a woman from Dalang Prefecture, who was not willing to lag behind, sent her child to her mother's for care in order to devote all her energy to study. Together, husband and wife subscribe to 52 periodicals. By studying devotedly, Ye Hongzhang has now become a "self-made expert" and "female crackerjack" in lichee grafting known far and wide. Yearly income from the sales of lichee seedlings alone is more than 65,000 yuan.

III. The old, outworn traditional concepts that men are superior to women, and that men should work on the outside while a woman's place is in the home are under attack. Women are being transformed from "female cooks" to "family managers," shedding their reliance on their husbands for an independent place in society.

In the past, women could not be economically independent and relied on men for everything. In the home they were regarded as cooks and servants of their husbands, parents-in-law and children. But today, a 16- or 17-year-old girl can earn more than 100 yuan per month, sometimes even 200 to 300 yuan per month, 1 or 2 months after beginning work in a factory, while a 40- or 50-year-old peasant woman can sell mandarin oranges from a 1-mu field for 2,000-3,000 yuan after 3 years of labor. Not only are women independent of their husbands in making a living, they often earn more. Of 43 married women workers in the Shijie Prefecture Pearl Embroidery Factory, 38 have incomes higher than their husbands'. This kind of economic change has lead to a fundamental transformation in the social and family position of women. Feudal ideas and customs involving women's total material reliance on their husbands and the treatment of women as chattel who can be bought, sold, or beaten at the pleasure of their husbands have been shaken to their roots. In the past, men had absolute authority in the home and the final decision on all matters and would never help out with housework no matter how tired their wives were. Now husband and wife share the housework and discuss problems together. Some husbands even have raised their wives to the position of "family manager." Along with the rapid development of childcare facilities and the entrance of a large amount of electronic equipment into the peasant home, household labor has been lightened considerably while the content of family life has become enriched and varied. In their free time, husband and wife watch television, listen to music, study, talk about the news, and discuss plans to enrich themselves and educate their children. In one village in Shijie Prefecture, about 10 men who used to beat their wives frequently now treat them with the utmost respect due to the wives' great money-earning ability. An invisible centripetal force has melded families even closer together. A new type of family characterized by mutual concern and consideration as well as equality and harmony is in the process of formation. Of the 17,140 families throughout the region designated as civilized, harmonious families, more than half were from Longyan Township of Humen District.

With their increasing prosperity, women have begun to seek after beauty, happiness, and a lifestyle characterized by numerous interests and hobbies. The old image of the typical barefoot, black-clad southern peasant woman has been replaced by a new one dressed in stylish new clothes. Western suits and dresses and a variety of attractive, stylish blouses have become part of the daily wardrobe of peasant women. Beauty parlors, hairdressers, and evening concert halls in market towns are often filled with women.

Great changes have also occurred in women's ideas about love and how to seek it. The marriages of many young women in the past were arranged by their parents, whereas now that they go out of the home to work or do business, their range of experience is broader and they are free to choose their own spouse. In the past young women sought city men when looking for husbands, but now young women with jobs in the cities are coming to the countryside for

the same purpose. During the course of our investigations we discovered five female workers and nurses from the city who had voluntarily married peasants. In the early days of the open door some greedy girls sought rich, old Hong Kong businessmen as their husbands. Now that young women have their own money, they make their choices based on character, education, and talent. The amount of property is no longer an important condition. In past weddings, the bride usually demanded betrothal gifts, but now it is fashionable for a young woman to prepare her own trousseau. We saw the trousseau of one girl from Tanghongxiang--it actually included a large imported color television, a refrigerator, a tape recorder-radio, a double-load washing machine, golden bracelets, necklaces, and about 20 other items, the value of which came to 3,000-4,000 yuan. The young woman told us proudly that she had purchased all this from money she had earned from working, without any help from her parents or husband. Feeling pride in one's own independence has become quite prevalent among young women.

Our investigation of the status of women in the countryside around Dongguan City made us deeply aware of how the open door and reform have greatly promoted the cause of women's liberation and have suggested new tasks and demands for women's work, for example, how to continue to improve the ideological, political, and educational level of women and to strengthen their ability to resist the corrupting influence of bourgeois thinking and adapt to change; how to reduce women's troubles at home and protect the female sector of the labor force; how to adapt grassroots women's organizations to the diversified economy; how to train and promote women of talent; etc. There are all issues worthy of discussion and inquiry. Our work with women should be flexible and capable of changing with the situation in order to liberate and develop the female forces of production.

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HEBEI SECRETARY SPEAKS ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

SK121400 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 March, at the third conference on rectifying the party style of provincial organs sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, called on provincial organs to lay stress on strengthening ideological education, perfecting rules and regulations, investigating and handling major and serious cases, and straightening out discipline in their next step of rectifying party style.

The provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection department and the provincial commercial, supply, and water resources departments introduced their experiences in improving party style at the conference. Comrade Xing Chongzhi gave a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. He said: A trend of gradual improvement has emerged in the party style of the provincial organs. According to incomplete statistics, through the activities to check on corruption, bureaucracy, liberalism, and sense of party spirit carried out from higher levels on downward during the past 2 months, a total of 387 cases involving unhealthy trends have been discovered, in which 712 persons were implicated, 196 of whom were at and above the section level. Pertinent departments have placed 55 rather serious cases and 17 cases of legal violations, involving 22 persons, on file for investigation. Many units have also examined their problems involving giving dinner parties and gifts with public funds, purchasing and exchanging for deluxe cars, and leading cadres vying for foreign fact-finding trips. Most of these problems have been or are being corrected. A number of rather serious cases are being conscientiously investigated and handled, and strict punishments have been meted out for some of them. Having received vivid and practical education on party spirit, party style, and the legal system, the masses of party members and cadres have enhanced their confidence in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Xing Chongzhi continued: To continue to push forward the work of improving party style, the provincial organs should focus their work on strengthening ideological education, perfecting rules and regulations, investigating and handling major and serious cases, and straightening out discipline for some time to come.

More unremitting efforts should be put into carrying out education on party spirit, ideals, and discipline among party members and cadres, and making it

vivid and vigorous and very to-the-point and absorbing. In particular, attention should be paid to analyzing both positive and negative examples, pointing out success and failure, and warning people of the consequences so that they can truly draw lessons from them, and enhance their ability to resist unhealthy trends. We should not slacken our efforts and pay no attention to grasping this work conscientiously just because we have conducted a series of lessons and studied many documents since party rectification. In line with the plans of the provincial CPC committee, all units should make specific arrangements for strengthening the ideological education among party members and cadres, and see to it that there are requirements to meet in every season and activities to carry out in every month.

In our efforts to improve party style and correct unhealthy trends, we should follow the guidelines of the central authorities, establish and improve various rules and regulations to counter the existing problems in order for party members and cadres to have standards for their deeds and in order to provide a guarantee of a system for the work of correcting unhealthy trends, and consolidate it and achieve more marked results in it. We should sort out our past regulations and systems and persist in those that are applicable, revise those that are not applicable, and further perfect those that have defects. We should also make our regulations [word indistinct] public for everyone to supervise and implement.

Major and serious cases should be investigated and handled more promptly and strictly. By more promptly, we mean investigating, handling, and concluding the major cases whose nature can be determined in a vigorous, speedy, and resolute manner, and never quibbling about peripheral issues. By more strictly, we mean investigating and strictly punishing law and discipline violations, and never being irresolute, hesitant, or overl -lenient We should apply the responsibility system to the investigation and handling of major and serious cases, assigning people at every level to carry out measures and to clearly investigate and conclude the cases within the specific time.

After conducting the "four checks" in the previous period, we should begin examinations on discipline in line with the requirements as stated in a circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and straighten out discipline, including political, organizational, financial and economic, foreign affairs, security, and work discipline. Through the consolidation of discipline, we should make sure that the masses of party members and cadres receive practical education on ideals and discipline, and enhance their sense of discipline; that leading bodies and cadres at and above the section level abide by law and discipline in an exemplary manner, and correct and deal with all law and discipline violations in a timely manner; and that all loopholes for discipline violations are plugged up.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged leading cadres at all levels to exert earnest effort and do solid work, attend to party style with a new work style, and carry out "five not's"--not to avoid, get around, or fear problems, and not to procrastinate or make false efforts in solving them. He called for efforts to face up to difficulties instead of avoiding them; to take an unequivocal attitude, and expose and criticize unhealthy trends in a straightforward manner instead of being vague and trying to smooth things over; to dare

to cope with hard and difficult cases instead of being afraid of offending others; to stress efficiency and handle problems in a timely and resolute manner; and to exert real efforts, do solid work, and achieve actual results instead of engaging in flourishes and doing work for appearance's sake. In order to achieve this, the most fundamental thing is to strengthen our sense of revolutionary cause and responsibility, grasp the work with a persistent and dauntless spirit, and never stop until a fundamental improvement in party style is achieved.

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CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

LI XIMING SPEECH AT REPORT MEETING

SK120824 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Speech given by Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, at a report meeting on the advanced deeds of Zhang Jieshi held on 28 March: "It Is Hoped That a Hundred or a Thousand Zhang Jieshi-Type Persons Will Come Forth"]

[Text] Comrades: Comrade Zhang Jieshi exhausted all his energies for the party's cause, for realizing the motherland's four modernizations, and for the happiness of the people, and left us forever.

Comrade Zhang Jieshi was a well-known advanced person of China. His model deeds had been reported several times in newspapers and through radio broadcasts. Recently, the party group of the Ministry of Light Industry issued a decision on learning from Zhang Jieshi. The municipal CPC committee conferred a title of outstanding Communist Party member on him. In the past few days, Comrade Jin Jian and I went to the hospital to visit Zhang Jieshi. Although he was critically ill at that time, he was not sentimental in the least. He did not pay any attention to thinking about himself but always kept in mind the party's cause entrusted to him. He said in a weak voice: "I have just taken my first step in carrying out the tasks which the party has entrusted to me. If I could recover from my illness, I would continue my reform work." Zhang Jieshi was worthy of being called an outstanding Communist Party member of China. He was a good example for emulation by the party members and cadres throughout the municipality.

After listening to the introductions given by several comrades, we may see that Zhang Jieshi had a very clear-cut characteristic--he was not only a model of reform but also a model in performing official duties honestly. In his work post, he creatively implemented the party's line, principles, and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; made remarkable achievements in reform; and transformed a hopelessly outdated plant that produced only cotton clothing into a new enterprise whose products could find a ready market in scores of countries and regions. The experiences in transforming and developing the Changcheng raincoat company have become a precious wealth for promoting reforms in enterprises throughout the muhicipality. Upholding the principle of party spirit in a good or bad manner is a new test for all our Communist Party members under the new historical conditions of reform, opening to the outside world, and

invigorating the economy today. Zhang Jieshi inherited and promoted the fine traditions of the party and firmly retained the purity of a Communist Party member. The two moral traits of serving as a reformer and a public servant of the people and daring to explore and to perform official duties honestly have been reflected very harmoniously in Zhang Jieshi himself. He set a glorious example of upholding the principle of party spirit for all Communist Party members.

Doing a good job in reform and in rectifying party style is an issue which the CPC Central Committee has put forward for the whole party on several occasions. Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in a report delivered to the 12th CPC Congress that we should create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. He also stressed that if we fail to set demands on the Communist Party members with communist ideas and to ignore socialist spiritual civilization, our socialist society will not have ideals and objectives, and will even develop unhealthily or go astray. "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure" has called for further implementing the principle of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world and accelerating the pace of the whole economic structural reform with a focus on the reform of the urban economy. It also reminds us that the more we invigorate the economy and enterprises the more we should attend to resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and overcoming the corrupt practices of abusing one's power and position to seek personal gains. My purpose in repeating the above-mentioned expositions is to stimulate your further attention and deep consideration of such an issue.

We are Communist Party members, and the Communist Party must serve the people. Serving the people has its own particular meaning in each specific historial period. Today, the historical mission we are shouldering is to do a good job in reform and to realize the four modernizations. In serving the people, we should never deviate from reform and the four modernizations. The achievements in reform scored during the past few years have convincingly proven that without reform, we would not have the opportunity to display the superiority of socialism. The hope of achieving a leap forward in the Chinese nation is placed on reform. We must be firm in carrying out reform. Furthermore, years of practice have explicitly proven that in reform, we must have a good party style as our guarantee. The party-member leading cadres should use their own examples in performing their duties honestly to lead and to exert influence on the broad masses of party members. Without a healthy party style, it will be impossible to realize reform even with a better reform program, and reform will even be led astray.

Doing a good job in reform and improving party style are two closely-related tasks in the course of practice, and constitute an entity. Party style should be improved in the course of reform. For example, are the people enthusiastic in developing the socialist commodity economy, opening to the outside world, invigorating the economy, and developing lateral economic ties? How should the relations between the party, the state, and the individuals be handled

in the course of reform? Should we use the power entrusted by the people to serve the public or to seek personal gains? The answers to these questions have a direct bearing not only on the personal prestige and influence of each and every leading cadre; more importantly, they also have a bearing on the success or failure in reform and the great cause of the four modernizations.

Comrades, after we have defined a correct line, the cadres are a decisive factor for implementing it. At present, the line of the central authorities is correct and our party cause is being carried out in a very important historical period. Our burden is heavy and the road is long. The purpose of our municipal CPC committee and government in holding such a large-scale report meeting today and in transmitting a videotaped recording of the report meeting to the whole municipality is aimed at calling on the party members and cadres throughout the municipality to learn from Comrade Zhang Jieshi, and to serve as examples in reform and in performing official duties honestly. Zhang Jieshi is dead. He fought to the last breath for the party's cause. However, we are convinced that 10 Zhang Jieshi-type persons and even a hundred or a thousand Zhang Jieshi-type persons will come forth. Let us fight unremittingly with one heart and one mind under the inspiration of his lofty spirit, and advance the great cause of socialist modernization construction.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN TO HAND OVER ARMED FORCES UNITS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

SK120958 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Our municipality has begun the work of handing over the people's armed forces departments from the military subdistricts to the local governments and will complete the tasks in this regard by the end of May. On 26 March, the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal garrison district held a joint work conference on handing over the people's armed forces departments from the military subdistricts to the local governments; tasks in carrying out this work were formulated at the work conference.

Our municipality will first conduct the pilot work in this regard in Hedong District and Jinhai County, and will complete the work within April. Jurisdiction regarding the people's armed forces departments in other districts and counties will be totally handed over to the local governments by the end of May. Following the jurisdictional change, the tasks of the department staff members will remain unchanged and they will be under the dual leadership of both governments and military districts. Cadres in the people's armed forces departments who are performing missions or attending meetings should be dressed in the approved army cadre uniform and wear the militia insignia. In ordinary circumstances or situation, all militia cadres may be dressed in civilian clothes. Following the jurisdictional change, the district people's armed forces departments will become formal units at the county level.

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NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES JUDICIAL WORK

SK140317 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] At a recent regional conference of directors from judicial sections and bureaus throughout the region, participants held discussions and made arrangements for judicial work, pointing out that 1986 is a crucial year for popularizing legal knowledge. Therefore, the judicial departments at all levels should further enhance their conception of the law, organize studies on legal systems, and give their respective guidance in order to truly implement the measures for fulfilling the work of popularizing legal knowledge in a down-to-earth manner and to bring about good results.

The conference held that, over the past year, our region had made a good start in the work of popularizing legal knowledge. The year 1986 is the first in the 5-year plan for popularizing legal knowledge. Making a success in this regard this year will lay a solid foundation for the work in later years. In 1986, a good job should be done in earnestly popularizing legal knowledge among party and government organs. Rotation training classes on legal knowledge for more than half of the on-job cadres at or above the department bureau level should be held within the year. A good job should be done in concentrating on conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge among the staff members and workers of 16 cities and towns and of large and middle-size industrial and mining enterprises. In particular, efforts should be made to successfully conduct education on popularizing legal knowledge among juveniles in order to strengthen their sense of legal systems. We should also do a good job in actively conducting pilot work on popularizing legal knowledge in rural and pastoral areas and strive to enable grassroots-level cadres at or above the town and township level to be basically trained within the year.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST ROBBERY

Public Security Bureau Circular

SK160200 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] In line with the directive issued by the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government, the municipal public security bureau issued a "circular" on 1 April with regard to dealing strict blows to robbery crimes. Effective today, the municipality will launch a campaign of dealing blows to robbery crimes.

The "circular" points out: In 1985, robbery cases in the municipality accounted for more than two-thirds of the total number of criminal cases, showing an 8.8-percent increase over the figure of 1984. Of these cases, 83 percent were serious ones. During the January-February period this year, the municipality experienced a 35-percent increase in robbery cases over the figure of the corresponding 1985 period, accounting nearly for four-fifths of the total number of criminal cases. At present, robbery crimes have not only brought serious harm to the society and directly encroached on the safety of the properties owned by the state collectives, and the masses, but have also corrupted social values and adversely affected the peace of society. All of these have become a prominent problem that can damage economic construction, bring harm to the peace of society, and adversely affect the people's safety.

The "circular" stresses that, effective 1 April, all personnel, who have committed robbery crimes and given shelters for, received, and trafficked in stolen money and goods, should actively give themselves up to the nearby police substations or to the public security departments of their own units and confess their crimes within 30 days. Those who have done so will be dealt with leniently or exempted from punishment. The crimes of the [word indistinct] have made contributions to cracking down the cases will be pardoned, and those who have performed outstanding meritorious service for cracking the cases will be commended. Those who have refused to confess their crimes, established offensive and defensive alliance, trafficked in stolen money and goods, destroyed criminal evidence, continuously indulged in robbery crimes, and have threatened or made reprisals on the persons who have reported the cases to the authorities, should be heavily punished in line with the law.

The "circular" urges the units and departments throughout the municipality to strictly enforce the public security responsibility system and to implement the robbery prevention measures in order to ensure that the state and collective property will not be stolen. Efforts should be made to investigate and affix the responsibility on the leading personnel in charge of public security and the directly responsibility on the leading personnel in charge of public security and the directly responsible personnel of the units that have suffered from neglect of duty in public security and crime prevention and from serious losses caused by robbery cases. Those who have been found guilty of neglecting their duties should be affixed with criminal responsibility for the cases.

The "circular" urges the people throughout the municipality to actively go into action to resolutely wage a struggle against robbery and other criminal activities. Those who have actively provided clues for the criminal cases, reported criminals to the authorities, and have performed meritorious service for cracking robbery cases, should be commended by being given awards. Those who have concealed what they knew about the cases and given shelters to criminals should be punished in line with the seriousness of their cases or be affixed with criminal responsibility for the cases.

Results of Crackdown Reported

SK190558 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Since the announcement of the circular issued by the municipal public security bureau with regard to dealing strict blows to robbery crimes, more than 300 persons who had committed robbery crimes and violated the law in this regard have given themselves up to the police as of 15 April.

The public security organs received more than 5,000 reports or information concerning various clues to robbery cases and cracked 418 robbery cases, recovering stolen money and articles worth more than 100,000 yuan.

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HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI SPEAKS ON TRAINING OF TEACHERS

SK170441 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] At a provincial conference on the competence of the teachers of primary and middle schools, which concluded on 4 April, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that teachers and facilities are the two indispensable factors for developing education, and that at present efforts should be made first to grasp the building of the teachers contingent, and raise the political consciousness, professional competence, and knowledge level of primary and middle school teachers. Comrades Li Wenshan, Chen Yujie and Wang Zuwu also spoke at the conference.

Judging from the present teachers contingent of our province, primary and middle school teachers, particularly those of junior middle schools, are still very weak, and fail to meet the need in the development of education. In order to upgrade the level of elementary education, and build a stable contingent of a sufficient number of primary and middle school teachers whose structures of specialities and levels are fairly rational, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the major tasks for the building of the teachers contingent are to train and readjust the existing teachers to make most of them equal to their work and, at the same time, to step up supplying teachers to the fields in which the number of teachers falls short, through training and tapping potential. We should also exert great efforts to reform and intensify the training of teachers, reform the teaching methods, and the enrollment and graduates' job distribution systems in an active and prudent manner while further correcting the guiding ideology for running schools, conscientiously do a good job in the training of the existing teachers, and strive to improve the level of the training of teachers.

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NORTHWEST REGION

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE URGED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ji Xiaoyang [4764 2556 7122]]

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 28 January, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee convened a cadre meeting of departments directly under the provincial committee. In his remarks, Comrade Li Ziqi said that we should confess that we still have the dark side of things and corruption in departments directly under the provincial party committee. In some departments and units, a small number of party member cadres and leading cadres still have various unhealthy tendencies, but very few of them have serious problems. For instance, some of them swelled with individualism, did not strive to make progress in work and did not think about making more contributions but blindly sought personal fame, gain, and promotions, as well as asking the organization for official positions, power, and better treatment. Some of them are blinded by greed, using their power to serve their personal purposes and to promote their own salaries in improper ways. Some of them force prices down in contracts, increase their dividends, lead the state into a trap, and line their own pockets. Some do not obey orders, do not stop doing what is forbidden, and keep playing the game of "resisting the policy from above and creating countermeasures down below." Some do not consider the party spirit but only the private relationship, hanker after building the "relationship network," do not serve unfamiliar people, and barter away principles. Some leading groups keep quibbling over trivial issues, but the real reason at the core is the scramble for power and profit and the formation of a faction, or a small coterie. Some keep scrambling to go abroad or on a tour, keep going in for ostentation and extravagance, and so on. Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out that these problems mentioned above are all happening in departments directly under the provincial party committee and are very harmful. They directly damage the reputation of the party and government, impairing the intimate relationship between the party and the people, hinder the functions of offices to be brought into play, and are unfavorable in carrying out the general and specific policies of the party.

In his remarks, Comrade Li Ziqi proposed requirements and measures for departments directly under the provincial party committee that would rectify the party's work style. Rectification of the party's work style in our province should start with the provincial party committee and provincial government

in departments directly under the provincial party committee and in Lanzhou City. At the present time, the committee needs to spend some time concentrating on studying and examining and straightening out while studying. Second, it needs to take vigorous measures in important cases; the key to doing this is for the leading cadres to make up their minds, have the courage to cast aside all considerations of face, have the courage to confront tough cases, seize those cases firm no matter what rank of organization or cadre is involved, and get to the bottom of the matter. Without doing that, it will not be enough to strike blows at illegal and criminal activities, to assuage popular indignation, to stop evil winds and support healthy trends, or to educate a large number of party members and cadres. Third, everybody should be equal in the face of party discipline, and the act of forgiving just for once should not be continued. For a long time, there has been an abnormal phenomenon going on in some departments and units, with any achievement belonging to the leading cadres while the responsibility for problems is always shifted onto subordinates. Fast actions are taken when dealing with ordinary cadres who make mistakes, while softhearted actions are used when dealing with leading cadres. This situation should be resolutely changed. From now on, every party member and every cadre should strictly obey party discipline and the law of the land without exception. Anyone who violates discipline should be punished, no matter what his rank is, how powerful he is, or how long he has served the revolution. The act of forgiving just for once is always followed by another violation; the result is to repeat it or to make a small mistake a big one. Fourth, high-ranking cadres should play the leading role in the rectification of the party's work style and assume the responsibility of being the leaders. In the rectification of the party's style in departments directly under the provincial party committee, the key lies in the leading cadres, the focal points are the leading cadres in the higher ranks, then the department and bureau leaders including us, and the cadres in the provincial rank. This depends on the particular position and responsibility of these cadres. We should all be aware of this point. The provincial committee requires that every high-ranking cadre should earnestly practice what he advocates in the rectification of the party's work style, be strict with himself, and act as the model and, moreover, should be courageous in managing and handling and really take responsibility for being the leader in the rectification of the party's work style in his own department or unit.

From now on, the rectification of the party's work style should be taken as an important item in the system of job responsibility as the goal in the term of office and as an important examination of the achievement of a cadre. Fifth, it needs to strengthen regular activities in the party and to welcome any criticism and supervision. Every party unit in the departments directly under the provincial committee should strengthen regular activities in the party and make the regular activities of an organization and the democratic life become a regular practice and a formal regulation. It is required to accept the supervision by the masses and the subordinates on one's own initiative. In particular, the leading cadres must benuinely and sincerely welcome criticisms from the masses, consciously go to the grassroots units and to the masses, and solicit opinions and supervision. Sixth, it is required to overcome the bureaucracy and improve work efficiency. The crew of the departments directly under the provincial committee must firmly foster the idea of serving the people and

the grassroots units wholeheartedly, working for the public interest selflessly and industriously. It is not allowed to delay or shift responsibility onto others, as if kicking a ball from one to another. It is not allowed to encourage liberalism and anarchism. Finally, Comrade Li Ziqi said that in the rectification of the party's work style, the central committee of the party has already acted as an example. To see whether the party's work style and the general mood of society can basically take a turn for the better in our province, the broad masses are watching our party member cadres, and the whole province is watching our departments directly under the provincial committee. We have to show our determination and confidence in the rectification of the party's work style with practical action, not just with a promise.

In his remarks, Comrade Liu Bing said that the circular on solving several existing serious problems in the office's work style, which was issued by the general offices of the Central Committee and the State Council, exactly tallied with the case of Gansu Province. After discussion, the provincial committee made the following regulations for rectifying the problems in the office's work style: 1. Attempts to violate the regulations and to be the first to buy or to replace imported cars are forbidden. In the following 2 years, it will forbid the importation of cars and high-quality tour vans except to meet particular needs approved by the provincial government. 2. Strict restrictions are placed on the number of groups and delegations going abroad. Every area and every department must strengthen the management of the affairs of going abroad, check at each level, and examine carefully. 3. Touring at the public expense is forbidden and disciplinary action will be taken against serious cases. 4. Giving dinner parties and gifts at the public expense is forbidden. All kinds of commemoration meetings, consultative conferences, discussion meetings, appraisal meetings, tea parties, and so on should be strictly limited and should be kept to a frugal level. 5. No one is allowed to earn an illegal income. Cadres of the party and administration may get their salaries and the collective welfare funds only from their own units, but not illegal payments such as presents, bribes and extra rewards for holding more than one post simultaneously. 6. The leading cadres of the party and administration and their sons, daughters, and spouses are not allowed to use their power and conveniences to violate the regulations and their own businesses for profit. 7. Restrictions are placed on meetings and to efforts to resolve the problem of "mountains of papers and oceans of meetings" are to be continued. 8. Violations of the regulations and the giving out of rewards, allowances, and materials recklessly are prohibited. 9. The offices of the party and administration and mass organizations at all levels are not allowed to set up any additional organs at will, to heighten the rank of any organs willfully, to nominate an unlimited number of deputies to the position of chief, or to add any nominal positions. 10. Discipline, orders and prohibitions will be enforced. Whoever disregards the law and discipline or sticks to his old way of violating regulations should be strictly punished by the commission to inspect discipline at all levels.

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BRIEFS

NINGXIA'S ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE--In 1985, the administrative zoning of the whole region was readjusted a little. The changes are as follows: Helan County: Dismiss Ligang, Jingui, and Hongguang Townships; set up Ligang, Jingui, and Hongguang Towns. Qingtongxia City: Dismiss Qujing and Yieshen Townships; set up Qujing and Yiesheng Towns. Lingwu County: Dismiss Majiatan, Ciyaobao, Chongxing, and Xinhuaqiao Towns. Zhongwei County: Add Dongtai and Xitai Townships. Zhongning County: Add Changshantou Townships; dismiss Guandi and Mingsha Townships; set up Shikong and Mingsha Towns. Tongxin County: Dismiss Weizhou and Xiamaguan Townships; set up Weizhou and Xiamaguan Towns. Guyuan County: Dismiss Shanying Township. Haiyuan County: Dismiss Chengguan Township, which is divided into Haizhen and Gaotai Townships; add Caowa Township. Xiji County: Dismiss Xinglong Township, set up Xinglong Town. Pengyang County: Add Baiyang and Wangwa Towns. In the foregoing list, wherever a township is dismissed and changed into a town, the policy that the town is in charge of the villages will be put into effect. Up to the end of 1985, 2 cities, 2 prefectures, 2 county-level cities, 15 counties, 7 areas under the city's jurisdiction, 46 towns, and 249 townships were set up in this whole region. [Text] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 4005/494

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MD COMMANDER ON MILITIA CONCEPTS

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 16

[Article by Jiang Hongquan [1203 3163 3123], commander of Xizang Military District: "Get Rid of Old Concepts, Inculcate New Ideas"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all fronts have successfully switched the focus of the party's work. However, some outworn "traditional" concepts now lie dormant and now appear in the minds and work of some of our comrades who do militia work, adversely affecting to different degrees our ushering in of a new situation in militia work. They should get rid of them.

Get rid of the concept that "only by organizing the militia to engage in class struggle will the role of militia be played." Since the day of their birth, militia organizations have been combined bodies that have grasped production with one hand and the gun barrel with the other. Because at different historical stages our party's central task is different, the central task of the militia, which is under the party's leadership, in each period should also be different. In the period of the Democratic Revolution, the main task of the militia was to coordinate with the units in launching armed struggle, and "with revolutionary armed forces wipe out counterrevolutionary armed forces." Today, after our country has entered a new historical period, the militia is the reserve force for national defense, and its main task is to participate actively in economic construction in the struggle to build a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist modern powerful country. With the raising of the guiding policy of "mobilize the militia to engage in the four modernizations and run the militia centered on the four modernizations," this policy is the indicator and basic guarantee for achieving a change in the guiding policy for militia building, and is also the basis for building reserve forces in our region. Some comrades lack a deep understanding of this point, and always think that to engage in milita building means to engage in class struggle, and thus, in organizing the militia to engage in the construction of the four modernizations, they seem "incapable of action." Some comrades say: "If we don't organize the militia to engage in class struggle, what is the significance of having a militia!" This is a one-sided understanding. The documents of the 12th CPC Congress clearly point out: In our country the bourgeoisie as a class has already been eliminated, and the class contradiction is no longer our country's principal contradiction. This tells

us that, in the new historical period, our main task is to work hard to develop production in order to satisfy the daily increasing needs in material and cultural life of the broad masses of people. Therefore, we should be dutybound to organize the broad masses of militia to play fully their leading role in building the "two civilizations." At the same time, the militia is the reserve force for national defense, and once war breaks out they can join the army and take part in the war. Can this be said to be of "no significance"? In stressing "mobilize the militia to engage in the four modernizations, and run the militia centered on the four modernizations," we need to understand and handle correctly the dialectical relationship between organizing the militia to grasp production and to hold the gun barrel, so as to switch truly the focus of militia work.

Get rid of the concept that "only by increasing the number of militia and enlarging the scope of its training can we strengthen militia building." Some comrades think that to strengthen militia building, the militia must be run "on a grand and spectacular scale"; otherwise, militia building will not be strengthened. In fact, whether militia building is good or bad does not depend on its quantity but on its quality. Speaking of our Xizang, through organization and readjustment over the past several years, the number of militia has decreased but their quality has risen. Thus they play an even better role in building a united, prosperous, civilized new Xizang. According to statistics, militia families account for more than half of the specialized and major households. At the same time, because the number of milita has decreased, the militia's qualification rate and reserve rate have improved, and the militia plays its proper role in safeguarding tranquility in the border area. Practice proves that troops are valued for their quality, not for their number.

Get rid of the concept that "only by insisting on one political class every month can militia political work be initiated." In the past the practice of having "one political class every month" for a time played a positive role in providing good ideological education for the militia. However, in some places there exist the phenomena of sketchiness and putting on airs. Based on the new situations, new tasks, and new circumstances, various places are combining the militia's political education with all-people education, and giving prominence to national defense education. Practice has proved that this way of doing things is correct. After the great number of townships and villages put the contract responsibility system into effect, there appeared the problem of militia's finding it difficult to get together. This problem requires that the cadres of the people's armed forces departments explore new paths, go down to the masses, land initiate ideological education in coordination with the party's central work in order to give full play to the support role of militia political work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IMPROVING MILITIA, RESERVE UNITY URGED

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Mobilization Department and Mass Work Department: "Further Perfect the System of Integrating Militia and Reserve; Build Reserve Forces in a Planned, Focused Way--Main Point for Militia, Reserve Work in 1986"]

[Text] Militia and reserve work in this region in 1986 must take as its guide the spirit of the CPC Congress, the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the CPC Central Committee, and the enlarged session and forum of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. In the work, the "Views on Militia and Reserve Work Now and for a Period in the Future" issued by the PLA General Staff Department and General Political Department, which were commented on and passed on by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission, must be conscientiously and thoroughly implemented. The work must be subordinated to the overall situation in national economic construction, and as much as possible lighten the burden on the masses. The number of militia must be reduced and their quality improved, and prominence must be given to key points, raising militia and reserve work in the region to a new level.

1. In Accordance With the Requirement for Integrating Militia and Reserves, Build Militia Organizations Well

Under the principle of upholding the militia system, we must readjust the plan for developing primary militia, cut down in a planned manner the number of primary militia, and improve the methods of organizing the militia. We must persist in the work of reorganizing the militia once a year and establish the necessary activities to perfect the militia. The content, form, scale, time, and frequency of the activities should be suited to local conditions and should be flexible and varied. We must get a good grip on militia organization building in key civil air defense cities. During the reform of the economic system, we must simultaneously improve militia and reserve work, and bring this work into enterprise management plans.

2. Conscientiously Handle the Military Training of Militia and Reserves Well

We must further reduce the scope, give prominence to key points, improve methods, and stress actual results, and fulfill training tasks in a manner

that guarantees both quality and quantity. We must take practical and feasible measures to handle well the training of militia cadres and specialized technical soldiers. We must correspondingly readjust the training content and reduce the training time. We must handle well student military training experimental points and sum up experiences in training.

3. Strengthen Political and Ideological Work, and Give Full Play to the Role of Militia in Building the Two Civilizations

We must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of Document No 22 (1985) issued by the party Central Committee, and continue to straighten out the guiding ideology for militia work. We must organize the militia to participate actively in the all-people education on communism and patriotism, popularize education on knowledge of the law, and cultivate the "four haves" [to have ideals, morality, knowledge, and physical strength] new people. We must continue to conduct thoroughgoing propaganda and education on the "military service law," see that the primary militia attend four political classes a year with the main content of the classes being national defense education, and heighten the militiamen's concept national defense and their consciousness of performing military service according to law. We must educate the broad masses of people's armed forces department cadres to keep the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account, to follow the party's arrangements in everything, and to complete satisfactorily the local organic tasks that come under the people's armed forces departments. Centering on economic construction, we must organize and mobilize the militia to work diligently to create wealth, complete highly dangerous tasks, learn from Lei Feng to do good deeds, build civilized units, and safeguard public order. We must make full use of militia training bases and the homes of young militiamen in organizing young militiamen to study scientific and cultural knowledge and production skills in order to make contributions to the development of the local economy.

4. Get a Good Grip on the Building of Border Defense Militia, and Do Good Work for Their Taking Part in War and Supporting the Front

People's armed forces departments on border defense and units taking part in war must take the initiative to coordinate with local people's governments and front-supporting organizations to strengthen jointly the building of border defenses; to handle well the work of organizing, leading, and supporting the militiamen who take part in war and support the front; to enhance political and ideological education; and to resolve well the practical difficulties of these militiamen. We must get a good grip on the joint defense work done by the army, police, and people in the border areas; adopt methods of combining work and military affairs; organize militia for self-defense in village fortresses; smash the enemy's harassing and sabotage activities; and safeguard the security of the border areas and the masses of people.

5. Strengthen the Building of Reserve Units, and Step by Step Do Good Preparatory Work for Wartime Mobilization

We must conscientiously and thoroughly implement the spirit of the all-PLA conference of reserve units to exchange experiences, and put stress on getting

a good grip on the work of consolidation and improvement. In accordance with the new establishment, we must get a tight handle on selecting and apportioning the weapons and equipment needed in training; principally get a good grip on the training of cadres, technical soldiers, and fendui; and step by step rationally and smoothly organize the relationships between leadership, logistics support, and other aspects. In accordance with the operational plans and demands, we must revise the mobilization schemes or plans, so that step by step the mobilization work is systematized.

6. Further Strengthen the Management of Militia Weapons

We must readjust the structure of weapon variety, reduce the number of weapons at the basic level, reduce the distribution area, and in a planned manner concentrate weapons so that they are stored by counties (cities). We must get a good grip on sealing up weapons for safekeeping and insure the quality of this work. We must conscientiously strengthen management, select and apportion guard personnel, implement guard systems, conscientiously manage weapons and ammunition well, and prevent the occurrence of losses and thefts.

7. Do Good Work in Conscription and Reserve Registration, Build Well Reserve Bases of Specialized Technical Soldiers

We must continue to reform conscription, and work hard to improve the political, physical, and educational quality of recruits. In combination with the conscription work, we must step by step establish and perfect reserve bases of reserve specialized technical soldiers, and each unit should readjust those bases that have already been established but are not suitable. We must do good work in the registration of militiamen and the registration for the reserve of demobilized soldiers, mainly making an effort to be accurate so as to insure that the number of persons registered is accurate and that the specialities tally.

8. Conscientiously Strengthen Leadership Over Militia and Reserve Work

We must put militia and reserve work on the daily agenda, and truly put it in its proper position. We must work hard to improve leadership style and work methods, making a point of studying and resolving the new situations and new problems that could appear, making the leadership relationships rational and smooth, dredging work channels, and finding a set of leadership styles and work methods that suit the new situation. We must timely effect leadership over the military work of county (city) people's armed forces departments, being concerned about and attaching importance to the building of people's armed forces departments, and insuring that militia and reserve work is implemented at the basic level. We must make a point of summing up practices and experiences, strengthen academic research in building reserve forces, conscientiously apply modern military theory in guiding militia and reserve work, make our region's militia and reserve work more solid and more effective, and work hard to usher in a new situation in the building of national defense reserve forces.

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CSO: 4005/563

CHENGDU RESERVES TRAIN IN CHEMICAL DEFENSE

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Li Guangde [2621 0342 1795] and Wu Guanghua [0702 0342 5478]: "Giving Play to Role of 'Seeds,' Making 'Three Defenses' Training Universal"]

[Text] The antichemical warfare company of the reserve unit in Daxian City, Sichuan Province, has given full play to the role of "seeds" in improving the capability of people to protect themselves, making universal for all militia in the city technical training in nuclear, biological, and chemical defense.

This company is composed of demobilized soldiers who possess specialized skills in antichemical warfare. While getting a good grip on building itself, the company has taken three measures to make "three defenses" [NBC--nuclear, biological, and chemical] training universal among the militia. First, based on the fact that in peacetime the personnel of the antichemical warfare company are scattered, it has assigned on the spot "three defenses" instructors and technical "advisers" to increase "three defenses" training topics in the militia's military training. Second, it cooperates with antichemical warfare special fendui of the militia in using equipment and instruments to train in rotation the fendui in order to improve their protective capability. Third, through wall newspapers, blackboard newspapers, and wired broadcasting, it vigorously publicizes and explains the meaning and protective knowledge of the "three defenses" to 4 townships, more than 50 villages, and 36 factories, mines, and enterprise units.

Through its hard work, several thousand militiamen have now received "three defenses" training, and the company has played a backbone role in improving the protective capability of all people in the city.

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BRIEFS

MILITIA TRAINING--Proceeding from the long-term need to improve the militia and reserved forces, the Mobilization Department of the General Staff Headquarters has entrusted the Third Artillery School of the PLA to train some 80 cadres of the people's armed forces departments from Hebei, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Guangxi, Yunnan, and other provinces and regions to enhance their irregular military skills. The training program started on 7 April. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86 OW] /6662

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS--Leading comrades of Lanzhou Military Region and some 800 cadres and fighters of the headquarters organs and units directly subordinate to the military region went to plant trees at Gaolan Shan today. Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, Dong Zhanlin, Ma Weizhi, and Pei Jiuzhou, leaders of the military region, took part in this work. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 86 HK] /6662

FORMER HEBEI COMMANDER DIES--Shijiazhuang, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Comrade Bai Zhiwen [4101 1807 2429], former deputy commander of the Hebei Provincial Military District, died of illness in Baoding on 3 April. He was 83. A ceremony to bid farewell to his remains was held in Baoding on 11 April. Comrades Chen Muhua, Wang Ping, Cheng Zihua, and Yang Chengwu as well as the CPPCC National Committee and the Beijing Military region sent wreaths. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0607 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/617

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. RAID AGAINST LIBYA

OW210402 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "An Eye for an Eye"]

[Text] The United States' military raid of five Libyan sites on 15 April by 18 British-based F-111 bombers and 15 attack planes was declared by the White House a successful blow against terrorism and a warning message to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Al-qadhdhafi. To those concerned, it indicated President Reagan's determination to stop international terrorism through "swift and effective retribution," which he warned of five years ago.

President Reagan has called Al-qadhdhafi "mad dog" for the latter's support of killing innocent people as a political lever. Al-qadhdhafi swore that he would fight against the U.S. and attack Americans and their property around the world and on American streets, after the United States bombed Libya the first time.

According to information intercepted by the United States, the Libyan Government is linked to the recent explosions of an airplane in the Mediterranean and a disco nightclub in West Berlin. The United States bombed the five Libyan military locations and airports in retaliation.

International terrorism is the worst kind of crime in human history. The terrorists have murdered and kidnapped innocent people, regardless of their age, sex, or nationality. Thus the United States' punishment of this instigator of international terrorism has our full support. As British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the Parliament, "The United States was entitled to use its inherent right to self-defense, to try to turn the tide against terrorism and discourage those who use it."

However, we also worry that if Al-qadhdhafi is a real mad dog, then, instead of halting his support of terrorists, he might issue more orders to kill more innocent Americans and other people. After all, people's lives are important to all civilized governments. Rambolism does not work all the time.

We support President Reagan's decision on attacking Libya and admire his courage. Yet we also hope he can sort out some other means of reprisal, such as sending out a squad to capture the mad dog and put him on trial, instead of bombing Libya. Any action involving military targets will still result in civilian casualties.

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CSO: 4000/232

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION--Taipei, 16 Apr (AFP)--Taiwan's Investigative Bureau last year checked inflitration by communist Chinese by arresting 63 people and putting 230 others under surveillance, bureau director Wong Wen-wei said Wednesday. The bureau handles major crimes under supervision of the Justice Ministry. Mr Wong told legislators that 63 people involved in 46 infiltration cases operated by the "enemy"--referring to Chinese Communists--had been arrested last year. Investigators were also monitoring closely the activities of 230 others whom they had proved to have entered Taiwan under cover for infiltration missions, he added without giving details. The surveillance effectively barred them from carrying out sabotage or other plans damaging to society, he said. Mr Wong also said the bureau last year arrested 911 government functionaries involved in 285 corruption cases and handled 449 economic crime cases involving 793 suspects. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 16 Apr 86 HK] /9738

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CSO: 4000/232

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LAX DISCIPLINE, BRIBERY, CORRUPTION IN PLA EXPOSED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Discipline has broken down in local units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In collusion with local cadres, some officers issue army documents, forge certificate of origin for cars, make huge profits by speculating in rejected cars and take bribes. When their deeds come to light, the military units shield one another and escape all responsibility.

According to procuratorial agencies, over 300 cars were found to have been licensed in Tangshan, Hebei, alone on the strength of documents issued by the military. Many units above the regiment level had a hand in these deals. When the Tangshan procuratorate probed into the cases, it met stiff resistance. The files are still open on some cases.

It is now known that some officers made huge profits by reselling rejected cars in collusion with local cadres. In one case, the capital construction engineering corps colluded with a deputy political commissar surnamed Zhang, a deputy director of the Logistics Department named Yi and a car driver named Cheng, all of Unit 00029. Through the cooperation of Director Li Chunwen [2621 2504 2429] (now arrested) of Tangshan's Transportation Office, the licenses of rejected cars were reactivated. The cars were then resold at inflated prices, enriching Zhang, Yi and Cheng each by more than 10,000 yuan. When the Tangshan Procuratorate looked into the case, the Relief Office of the capital construction engineering corps said that since the unit had been withdrawn, it had no jurisdiction over it and that the case had been handed over to the Hebei Military District. The department concerned in the district reported that it had been contacted by telephone by the relevant department in the Beijing Military Region asking for information but that it had not been formally asked to investigate the case. The Beijing Military Region, for its part, said that it had never been involved in the matter, noting that it was in the hands of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hebei Military District. Not so, according to the latter. In fact, both the Beijing Military Region and the Hebei Military District are aware that with Zhang now in charge of the Relief Office of Unit 00029, other units are powerless to deal with the case. Zhang is reported to be willing to hand over his ill-gotten money, but not sure to whom. The officers of some units were bribed into issuing certificates of origin for cars. Wang, a battalion commander of Unit 52965, issued seven army certificates to help Tangshan Iron and Steel

Company workers including Liu Shuiwang [0491 3055 2489] resell rejected cars and was paid 4,700 yuan for his service. In return for more than 4,000 yuan, Sun, a battalion commander of Unit 51350, issued four army certificates to Li Jiugao [2621 0036 7559] of Luan County to facilitate the latter's speculation in rejected cars and also processed four military driving licenses for him.

Military officers also issued forged documentation for retired soldiers. Armed with these papers, the veterans can then look for "benefits." Qin, a political commissar of Unit 52857, issued a forged certificate to a retired soldier. The latter then used it to enable another person to resell two rejected cars for a profit, pocketing 4,000 yuan in the process. Niu, a veteran of Unit 52862, managed to secure two blank certificates from his original unit and sold one of them for 800 yuan to Liu, a party branch secretary from Xiaoquzhuang in Kaiping District, Tangshan.

These activities violate the law, disrupt discipline and interfere with the orderly supervision of transportation, to the great detriment of the public.

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CSO: 4005/503

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE ON MILITIA, RESERVE SERVICE REFORM

HK070840 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] From 1 to 4 March, the provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and Guangdong Military District jointly held a provincial conference on armed forces to implement the spirit of two documents of the central authorities to study how to do well in grasping reform of militia and reserve service, and to accomplish the work of changing the county and city people's armed forces departments to the local establishment. Vice Governor Ling Botang, Zhang Juhui, commander of the Guangdong Military District; and (Qiu Xianghui), Guangdong Military District Political Commissar spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhang Juhui put forward specific demands on how to implement the spirit of the two documents of the central authorities in conjunction with the realities of our province:

1. It is necessary to study the documents well and to unify our thinking and understanding. We must clearly understand the important significance of the strategic change in the guiding ideology of militia and reserve service and clearly understand that the strategic role of the militia and reserve service will remain unchanged.

2. It is essential to mobilize and organize the militiamen to take part in building two civilizations.

3. It is imperative to readjust the plan for the development of the militia organizations and to reduce the number of core member of the militia.

4. We must reduce the scale of militia training, give prominence to the quality of training, and improve the quality of training.

5. We must lock up militia weapons for safekeeping in a planned and systematic way and strengthen the management of weapons and equipment.

6. We must make good preparations for the organizational building of reserve divisions.

7. We must do well the work of changing the county and city People's Armed Forces to the local establishment well.

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CSO: 4005/522

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE TO IMPROVE TRAINING, QUALITY, SAFETY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] The Chinese air force will reform its existing training system this year by establishing a three-tier system -- aviation school training, reequipment training and combat training, with an emphasis on the training of new pilots, according to the air force training work conference.

The air force convened three conferences in Beijing and Xuzhou from 3 through 10 January on training, logistics and aviation engineering maintenance, which were presided over by Ma Zhanmin [7456 0594 3046], chief of staff of the air force, Huang Yonggui [7806 3057 6311], director of the Logistics Department, and Zhu Weibin [2612 4850 2430], director of the Aviation Engineering Department, respectively. The conferences were addressed by Wang Hai [3769 3189], air force commander; Zhu Guang [2612 0342], political commissar; Yu Zhenwu [0060 2182 2976] and Li Yongtai [2621 3057 3141], deputy commanders; Gao Xingmin [7559 5281 3046], deputy political commissar; Ma Zhanmin, chief of staff and Bi Hao [3968 4110], director of the Political Department.

The training work conference examined training in 1986 and decided to zero in on five tasks: 1) reform the existing training system and establish a three-tier training system -- aviation school training, reequipment training and combat training. The training of new pilots will be emphasized; 2) step up the training of the combat regiment so that it becomes both the air force's "star" fighting unit and a vanguard in training to spur training in the entire service; 3) intensify training for officers; 4) improve the quality and efficiency of training, paying special attention to training planning; and 5) energetically accomplish the tasks to ensure aviation safety.

It was pointed out at the logistics work conference that all supply and maintenance tasks for 1985 were completed despite reduced funding, soaring commodity prices and a heavy workload. Good results were achieved in all areas of work, particularly production where extra-budgetary incomes topped 600 million yuan. In 1986, logistics work will continue to uphold the guiding idea -- "do our work well with less money and fewer people" -- and focus on four tasks: 1) reform the logistics system and streamline administration to accomplish the various logistics duties; 2) reform all business operations, tap new sources of income and cut spending. Work hard to develop production to make sure that the troops' living standard will not decline. The first

goal in non-staple production is to provide every soldier every day with 7 qian each of meat, fish, eggs, and animal or vegetable oil, 1 liang of bean products and 1 jin and 1 liang of vegetables; 3) come to grips with grassroots logistical construction to solve practical problems; and 4) correct party style, strengthen ideological and political work and resist and combat unhealthy tendencies. Do not take advantage of one's favorable position to benefit oneself.

The aviation engineering and maintenance conference noted that in view of the aging of most military planes, the quality problems of new planes and the shortage of aviation equipment, the vast numbers of maintenance crew members in 1985 vigorously stepped up maintenance scientific management and pushed ahead with maintenance reform, thereby ensuring the accomplishment of combat training tasks. The conference also drew up an agenda for 1986: 1) continue maintenance reform to improve the quality and results of maintenance; 2) step up the training of maintenance crew and upgrade the quality of maintenance cadres; and 3) provide maintenance crew with sound ideological and political education to unleash their initiative and augment their sense of responsibility to ensure the safety of the planes.

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CSO: 4005/503

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS HELP LOCAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK060203 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Last year, despite the extremely arduous tasks of carrying out structural reform and administrative streamlining and reorganization, various PLA units stationed in the province released a great deal of military forces and machines to actively participate in the local socialist construction, thus contributing to the revitalization of Liaoning and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Over the past year, various PLA units participated in construction of 677 projects, of which, 106 projects were of a large scale. To accelerate the construction of the Liaohe Oilfield, various PLA units put in more than 280,000 workdays to help the localities successfully accomplish such tasks as repairing tidal barrages, reinforcing flood control dams, laying oil transmission pipes, and repairing and building sewers. The PLA units stationed in Fuxin, Gaixian, Zhuanghe, and Benxi respectively shouldered the construction of the dust drainage plant of the Fuxin Power Plant, the power supply project of the Yingkou Bayuquan Harbor, the Zhuanghe Railway Station, and the Bapanling Tunnel. The PLA units stationed in Dalian voluntarily vacated more than 4,000 square meters of barracks and more than 7,000 square meters of ground to support the localities to open up to the outside world. A certain PLA unit stationed in the southern province vigorously participated in the construction of the developmental zone by flattening three mountain peaks, and using 300,000 cubic meters of earth to repair the 1,700-meter-long "Shenyang Road" rapidly and by good quality, thus enjoying praises from the localities.

Last year, various PLA units stationed in Liaoning voluntarily supported 459 public welfare undertakings, and put more than 850,000 workdays in these undertakings. After helping the localities build the belt-shaped Nanyunhe Park of Shenyang, the troops of the provincial military district stationed in Shenyang put another 10,000 workdays in building the Weigong Channel, thus once again contributing to the building of the two types of civilization. Various PLA units also voluntarily helped the localities rebuild parks and build tourist facilities and cultural and recreation centers. In addition, they released 190,000 workdays and 4,200 vehicles and machines for the localities to plant 3.23 million trees and build 110,000 square meters of lawn.

Keeping firmly in mind the purpose of the army, various PLA units also released 65,000 people and 6,900 vehicles and machines to help the province combat floods and do rescue work. They rescued a total of 75,000 people and rushed to transport 47,000 tons of materials and goods, thus safeguarding the safety of Panjin and Dandong cities and guaranteeing the regular production of such state key enterprises as the Liaohe Oilfield and the Liaohe Chemical Fertilizer Plant. After the rescue work, various PLA units also organized and sent more than 40 small groups composed of more than 4,000 people to the areas hit by relatively serious disasters to help the masses there provide for themselves by engaging in production. Organs and troops of the provincial military district also presented a great deal of clothes and grain to the disaster areas, thus winning wide praises from the local people's governments and the people.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT HOLDS FORUM

HK090806 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] From 2 to 7 February the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region held a forum on reform of political work to sum up and promote experiences in properly carrying out political and ideological work in the new period.

Based on the reality in the armed forces, grassroots units in the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region have boldly carried out reform and blazed new trials, discovering a new road for properly carrying out political and ideological work in the new period.

A division of the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region, in view of the fact that most units under it are located in overseas Chinese hometowns, open cities, and special zones, firmly grasped ideological education with a definite objective in mind, thus helping cadres and soldiers to realize the perniciousness of the doctrine of individualism and money being most important, and raising their consciousness in fighting corruption, observing discipline, and abiding by the law.

In a recent counter attack on the invading Vietnamese aggressor troops, the regimental and battalion leaders of a vehicle transport regiment in a Guangxi frontier area changed the previous way of holding mobilization meetings and discussions before a battle. They went deep into all transport companies to join soldiers in their operations and carry out political and ideological work about vehicles. The transport regiment travelled about 135,000 kilometers with no injuries, deaths, or car accidents occurring.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG COMMANDER ON LEARNING FROM MODEL HEROES

OW050110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Shenyang Military Region recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in learning from Lei Feng and other model heroes. At the meeting, 10 advanced individuals were named pacesetters and received honorable titles. This has further promoted the building of spiritual civilization in the troops.

These 10 pacesetters have emerged in the campaign to deepen activities of learning from Lei Feng and other model heroes; vigorously strengthening revolutionization, modernization, and regularization in army units; and promoting socialist spiritual civilization construction.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, issued an order calling on cadres and fighters to learn from the pacesetters' noble aspirations of ardently loving the motherland and the army and actively rendering meritorious service in realizing the four modernizations; their revolutionary spirit in pioneering, promoting bold reforms, and striving for the best results; and their noble virtues in stressing only what they can contribute while asking for no rewards, and making their youth shine on ordinary jobs. The order also called on the cadres and fighters to further advance the Lei Feng spirit and strive to be vanguards in strengthening the army units' basic-level building, in building the socialist spiritual civilization, and in fundamentally improving party style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI PLA COMMENDS GOOD DEEDS OF SUBORDINATES

OW070536 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Military District Party Committee on 27 February issued a circular commending the standing committees of the party committees of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict and the Nanchang Military Subdistrict for their advanced deeds of taking the lead in rectifying party style.

The standing committee members of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict Party Committee have conscientiously resisted unhealthy tendencies. They have never involved themselves in matters concerning school admission, job placement, military service, party membership, or promotion and job transfer of their relatives and friends. They let ex-army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, old retired comrades and office cadres have priority in obtaining commodities in short supply that are specially allocated by local authorities. The leading cadres of the military subdistrict generally use city bus service for transportation when they are going to meetings somewhere. They seldom use official vehicles for business trips in the urban area. During inspection tours of grass-roots units, they always stay in billets of local armed forces departments instead of guest houses or hostels.

The standing committee members of the Nanchang Military Subdistrict Party Committee are strict with themselves, take the lead in rectifying the party style with actual deeds, and adhere to principle. They conscientiously resist bribes and will not do anything in violation of current policy. (Wang Guangchun), a member of the standing committee of the party committee and director of the logistics department, successively refused to accept bribes five times last year when he was in charge of construction projects and production undertakings. He has been commended in a circular issued by the discipline inspection commission of the Jiangxi Military District Party Committee.

The Jiangxi Military District Party Committee called on the party committees of all organizations under the military district to learn seriously from the good deeds and experience of the standing committees of the party committees of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict and the Nanchang Military Subdistrict, perform actual deeds in the course of rectifying party style, and take the lead in rectifying party style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY STYLE

HK051544 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Hainan Military District held a meeting of cadres and party members of organs of the headquarters, the political department, and the logistics department, as well as units attached to Haikou District. The meeting conveyed and acted in the spirit of discipline inspection committee meetings of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the Guangzhou Military Region. It called on all party members and cadres of the military district to take prompt action to learn from the central organs in the areas of improving party work style, and strive to achieve remarkable achievements within 6 months.

[Gong Yixiang), deputy secretary of Hainan Military District Discipline Inspection Committee, conveyed at the meeting the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Third Plenum of Central Military Commission Discipline Inspection Committee, and the Guangzhou Military Region meeting of Discipline Inspection Committee secretaries at army and division levels.

Peng Weijiang, commander of the military district, made a speech on acting in the spirit of the three meetings. He said: When correcting party work style, we must begin with the organs and the leading cadres. At present, both the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission are very determined in the work. We must closely catch up with them. By acting as if taking part in warfare, we must overcome and solve in a resolute and down-to-earth manner all unhealthy tendencies.

On behalf of the Military District CPC Committee, (Liu Guilan), political commissar of the military district, proposed specific measures for improving the party work style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION COMMANDER ATTENDS RALLY

HK081038 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] In the cause of exploiting, building, and defending the great northwest of China, a large number of outstanding model women have emerged in the Lanzhou Military Region. The Lanzhou Military Region held a rally from 3 to 5 March to issue a circular to commend 15 advanced units in work concerning women, 15 5-good families, and 37 advanced individuals.

Over the past 2 years, in coordination with the PLA units' central tasks of education, training, streamlining, and reorganization, the Lanzhou Military Region has started work concerning women, thus arousing the enthusiasm of the women. According to statistics, women comrades took or part in solely completed 52 percent of the Lanzhou Military Region's scientific research items completed over the past few years, and 60 percent of the comrades in medical, public health, and communications units are women. In addition, a large number of women staff members and workers and family members of servicemen accompanying the PLA units have engaged in industrial and sideline production and all aspects of service work. They have contributed toward the building of the PLA units.

Of the advanced units, 5-good families, and advanced individuals commended this time, some are outstanding women of a new type who have scored outstanding achievements in their work; some are exemplary family members who support their husbands to strike roots in the border areas, to defend the border areas, and to resist the enemy; some are family members of senior cadres who take the lead in correcting party style; and some are common women of peasant households who are bold in making contributions.

At the commendation rally, the representatives of women from all quarters exchanged experiences and studied and discussed the tasks of work concerning women in the military region for a certain period of time in future.

Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua attended the rally and delivered important speeches.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RECRUITING PILOT TRAINEES--The provincial government and provincial military district issued a joint circular today on the work of recruiting pilot trainees. The circular says that a number of pilot trainees will be recruited from Hangzhou, Ningbo, Shaoxing, Jiaxing, Huzhou, Jinhua, Quzhou, and (Daizhou) areas. The recruitment work will begin in March and conclude in mid-June. Applicants are limited to prospective male graduates from senior middle school who will be 16-19 of age this year. They may apply on a voluntary basis with a recommendation from school authorities. After passing physical, political, and academic examinations, they will be screened by the provincial admissions office for pilot trainees according to the principle of selecting those who are best qualified based on examination results. The provincial government and provincial military district ask the governments, military subdistricts, and People's Armed Forces Departments at all levels to seriously strengthened the leadership over the work of recruiting pilot trainees, and ask the education departments at all levels to do good propaganda and education work so as to encourage large numbers of students of the appropriate age to apply. In addition, they urge public security and health departments to do well in conducting political investigation and physical examination in order to ensure the pilot trainees' political and physical quality. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /8918

EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST IDEALS URGED--The Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee recently issued a circular on conducting education in communist ideals among middle- and high-ranking cadres. The circular demanded that, in the course of this education, these cadres seriously solve the following problems in close connection with their actual state of mind: (1) Strengthen faith in socialism and communism, deepen understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and enhance spontaneity to uphold the four basic principles. (2) Firmly establish the idea of being the people's servants and resolutely straighten out unhealthy trends. Every leading cadre must set strict demands and set an example in straightening out party style. Apart from correcting malpractices himself, he must teach the members of his family to do so, and promote a fundamental turn for the better in party style throughout the military region through practical action in leading the masses. (3) Establish the concept that leadership is service. [Excerpt] [Chendu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /8918

ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE MEETS--The provincial CPC Committee's People's Armed Forces Committee held the Fifth Plenary Session on 22 February to study the guidelines of related documents of the CPC Central Committee and the Nanjing Military Region, and to discuss questions on militia and reserve services this year. Wang Yuzhao, governor and vice chairman of the provincial Armed Forces Committee, presided over the meeting and gave a sum-up speech. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to clear up some ambiguities in understanding, that integrating a small number of highly trained standing army with a strong reserve force is the only way to defense modernization and is a wise policy decision that conforms to China's realities. Li Yuanxi, commander of the provincial military district, spoke on how to interpret and carry out the guidelines of the related documents of the central authorities. Guo Shengkun, deputy commander and chief of staff of the provincial military district, reported on the work on reserve service in urban and rural areas in the past 2 years and forwarded measures for strengthening reserve forces in our province. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 86 OW] /8918

NANJING LEADERS PLANT TREES--Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, and other responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region, as well as cadres and fighters of organs of the military region and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, planted trees at (Xiuqiu) Park in Nanjing yesterday afternoon. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /8918

YUNNAN FRONT COS--Xue Changyan, chief of staff of a certain Chinese PLA unit stationed at the Yunnan front and a native of Anhui Province, telephoned Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, from a forward position on Lao Shan on the eve of Chinese New Year. He did so on behalf of commanders and fighters from Anhui Province to extend New Year greetings to the provincial party committee, the provincial government, elders, and other people of the province. Secretary Huang Huang asked Chief of Staff Xue Changyan to convey festival greetings from the 51 million people of the province to the heroic sons and daughters safeguarding the frontier of the motherland. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 86 p 1 OW] /8918

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI NOTES CPSU EXAMPLE IN CORRECTING WORKSTYLE

OW100301 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The central authorities' instructions on rectifying party workstyle have been warmly acclaimed by armymen and civilians alike. This is because more and more people have come to realize that workstyle is an important matter concerning whether the party will survive or perish. We can say without exaggeration that the proper solution to this problem has a vital bearing on the future of our party and country.

As Comrade Chen Yun properly put it, a correct workstyle will ensure effective implementation of the party's policies and resolutions by party members and cadres, while an unhealthy workstyle will inevitably cause serious mistakes and produce unexpected results. In fact, problems related to serious mistakes and violations of party discipline and state law committed by central and local leading comrades are all products of an unhealthy party workstyle. All of these suffice to prove an irrefutable Marxist-Leninist truth that a healthy workstyle has a vital bearing on whether a ruling party will survive or perish.

Hence, it is necessary to steadfastly implement the central authorities' instructions concerning rectifying party workstyle by honestly admitting one's own mistakes, adhering to the principle that all are equal before party discipline and state law, and investigating the responsibility of those who have violated law and discipline regardless of their positions [words indistinct]. Undoubtedly one of the major causes of mistakes by leading cadres in political and economic fields is that they have, to varying degrees, placed themselves above the party organization, unwilling to accept the supervision of the party organization. We must wage a resolute struggle against such an erroneous practice.

While rectifying our party workstyle, we should also note problems concerning unhealthy workstyle encountered by ruling communist parties in other countries in different periods and to various degrees. According to reports, the CPSU openly admitted that quite a few party functionaries in some localities, and even within the central authorities, committed mistakes in bureaucracy, power abuse, bigotry, or even retaliation against criticism, and some leaders were dismissed and expelled from the party for such mistakes. Some of the leaders were investigated for their criminal responsibility. The CPSU also proclaimed that no party leader should reject supervision and criticism and evade

responsibility. Lenin pointed out years ago: All deceased revolutionary political parties perished because they were arrogant and failed to realize their strong as well as weak points. But we will not perish because we are not afraid to admit our weaknesses, and will strive to overcome them.

Therefore, a Marxist-Leninist political party should honestly and openly admit mistakes, thoroughly correct them, and strictly observe the inner-party code of conduct in order to ensure a healthy party workstyle.

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